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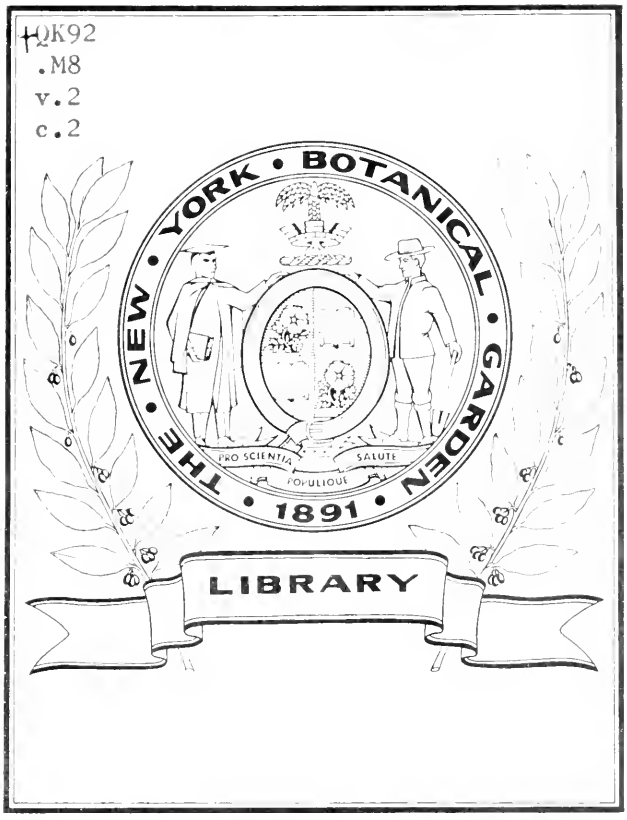
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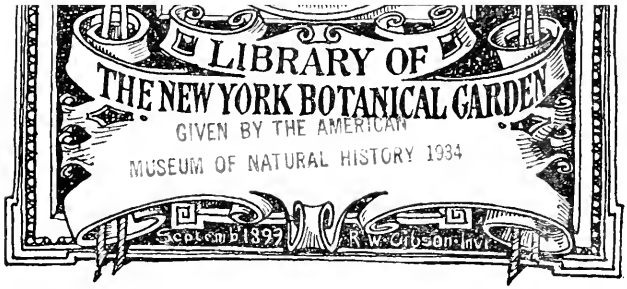
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September 1892

AN

ILLUSTRATION

of the

TERMINI

BOTANICI,

OF

LINNÆUS,

by

JOHN MILLER.

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PREFACE.

WHEN I, in the Year 1779, publiſhed the *Sexual Syſtem* of Linnæus, in Octavo, I then promiſed to give in, the following Year, the TERMINI-BOTANICI, viz. RATIFICATION, RAMIFICATION, FOLIATION, GEMMATION, &c. &c. of Linnæus, in Figures, in like manner as has been given in the *Sexual Syſtem*; but being by a particular Engagement prevented from the fulfilment of that Promiſe 'till the preſent Time:—I flatter myſelf, that a faithful delineation of each Term, from a Subject of Nature, that has, and expreſſes, the character of the Terms, will convey a more eaſy and accurate conception to the Mind of the Student and Lover of Botanic Science, than a verbal Deſcription only.

It was found neceſſary to retain the Latin Terms of Linnæus, but to give them an Engliſh termination, with an Explanation of each Term, which it is hoped, will make it eaſy and familiar to the Engliſh Reader.

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I doubt

I doubt not but ſome Critic will, and may, find fault; in anſwer thereto I recommend the old Adage, *(noſce de ipſe)* and it is eaſier to find Faults than to mend them: I hope the candid and unprejudiced Reader will look upon the few Errors with an indulgent Eye.

R A D I X.

The Root, is the Origin of Nutrition of PLANTS.

Their DURATION.

ANNUA. Annual.	Abiding one Year only.
BIENNIS. Biennual.	Abiding two Years only.
PERENNIS. Peranual	Abiding and regerminating fucceffively feveral Years.

Their FIGURE.

FIBROSA. Fig. 1. Fibrous.	Anthoxanthum. Vernal Grafs.	confifting of Fibres or Filaments only
RAMOSA, Fig. 2. Ramofes.	as the Trees and Shrubs fubdivide into branching Fibres.	
FUSIFORMIS. Fig 3. Fufiform.	Raphanus. Spring Raddifh.	Spindle-fhaped, gradually leffening downward.
PRÆMORSA. Fig. 4. Præmors.	as if bitten off at their ends.	
REPENS. Fig. 5. Repent.	Butomus-*umbellatus*. Flowering Ruth.	creeping horizontally under Ground.
ARTICULATUS. Fig. 6. Articulated.	Triticum-*repens*. Couch-Grafs.	divided into Joints.
DENTATA. Fig 7. Dentated.	Dentaria-*bulbifera*. Toothwort.	compofed of Articles like Teeth.

R A M I. X.

Their FIGURE.

GLOBOSA. Fig. 1. Globus.	Ranunculus-*bulbosus.* Butter-cup.	Round.
TUBEROSA. Fig. 2. Tuberos.	Pœonia-*officinalis.* Piony.	Carnos or Fleshy connected together by slender Fibres.
FASICULARIS. Fig. 3. Faiculed.	Ranunculus-*asiaticus.*	Fleshy and sessile at the base of the Footstalk of the Leaves.
PALMATA. Fig. 4. Palmated.	Orchis-*latifolia.* broad-leaved Orchis.	shaped like a Hand.
TESTICULATA. Fig. 5. In Pairs.	Orchis-*bifolia.* two leaved Orchis.	compofed of two carnos Nobs.
BULBOSA. Bulbus.	Fig 1 furnifhed with Bulb.	
GRANULATA. Fig 6 Granulated.	Oxalis-*acetosa.* Wood-sorrel.	having Grain like Particles, difperfed on the fibres.
TUNICATUS. Fig. 8. Tunicated.	Narciffus-*poeticus.* Daffodil.	Coated as in Onions, (2)
SQUAMATUS. Fig. 9. Squamated.	Lilium-*candidum.* White Lilly.	Scaly in a manner as Tiles on a Houfe

TRUNCUS.

The TRUNK or STEM, is the Origin which ſupports the *Branches*, *Leaves* and *Fructification*.

Their KINDS.

CAULIS. Fig. 1. Stem.		which elevates the Fructification and Leaves.
CULMUS. Fig. 2. A Culm.	Anthoxanthum Vernal Graſs	the proper Stem of Graſſes, Oats, Wheat, &c.
SCAPUS. Fig. 3. Stalk.	Narciſſus Daffodil.	elevating the Fructification only, and no Leaves.
STIPES. Fig. 4. A Stipe.	Polypodium-*aculeatum* prickly Polypodium.	is a Trunk or Stem that expands itſelf into a Leaf, and is alſo applied to the Funci or Muſhrooms, Fig. 5.

TRUNCUS.

Their DURATION.

HERBACEUS. Fig. 1. Herbaceous.	Aliſma-*Plantago.* Water Plantain.	Herb-like, periſhes every Year, an annual Stem, not woody.
SUFFRUTICOSUS Fig. 2. Suffrutious.	Rubus-*idæus.* Raſpberry.	half ſhrubby, the Root permanent, the branches ſometimes withering.
ARBOREUS. Arboreous.	Tab. 3. Fig. 1.	Tree like, a ſingle woody ſtem, ariſing from the ſame Root.
FRUTICOSUS. Fig 3. Fruticoſe.	Ribra-*rubra.* Currans.	both ſtem and branches woody and abiding.
SOLIDUS. Fig 4. Solid.	without internal Pores. (b) vide Tab. 11. Fig. 1. 3.	
INANIS. Fig. 5. Pithy.	Alce-*roſea.* Hollyhock.	having internally a ſpongy Subſtance. (a)
FISTULOSUS. Fig. 6 Fiſtulous.	Fig. (c.)	

TRUNCUS.

Their DIRECTION.

Fig. 1. ERECTUS. Erect.	Dipfacus-*laciniatus*. Laciniated Teafel.	rifing nearly to a perpendicular Direction.
STRICTUS. Straight.	without fleauae.	
RIGIDUS. Stiff.	hard, not eafily bent.	
LAXUS. Fig. 2. Lax.	Zanichellia-*paluſtris*. ripe-headed Pondweed.	loofe, eafily bent.
OBLIQUUS. Fig. 3. Oblique.	Solidago-*Aurea*. Golden Rod.	awry, neither prependicular nor horizontal.
ADSCENDENS. Fig. 4. Afcending.	Salvia *officinalis*. Garden Sage.	rifing upwards with a Curve like an Arch.
DECLINATUS. Fig. 5. Declining.	Andrachne-*delephioides* Baſtard-orpin.	bending or declining downwards.
INCURVATUS. Fig. 6. Incurved.	Convolaria-*multiflora*. Solomon's Seal.	bending inwards.
NUTANS. Fig. 7. Nutant.	Salvia-*nutans*. Nodding Sage.	when the Top or Head bending downward.

TRUNCUS.

The DIRECTION.

DIFFUSUS. Fig. 1. Diffuſe.	Fumaria-*lutea*. Yellow Fumatory.	With ſpreading Branches.
PROCUMBENS. Fig. 2. Procumbent.	Cucumis Sativus. Cucumber.	lying on the Ground and Fig. 3.
STOLONIFESUS. Fig. 3. Rooting.	Fragaria *veſca*. Strawberry.	producing Shoots or Runners from the Roots.
SARMENTOSUS. Fig. 4. Twiged.	Vitis *viniſera*. Vine.	long Shoots or Twigs.
REPENS. Repent.	Fig. 3. creeping or trailing on the Ground and here and there producing Roots.	
RADICANS. *Fig.* 5. Radicant.	Bignonia *radicans*. Trumpet Flower.	Striking Roots lateraly and fixing to other Bodies.

TRUNCUS.

THE DIRECTION.

GENICULATUS. Fig. 1. Geniculated.	Viſcum-*album* White Miſletoe.	divided by joints or knots
FLEXUOSUS. Fig. 2. Flexuouſe.	Smilax-*aſpera*. Common Smilax.	waved backwards and forwards from bud to bud.
SCANDENS. Fig. 3. Climbing.	Humulus-*lupulus*. Hop.	climbing generally by the ſupport of ſome other body.
VOLUBILIS. Fig. 4. Voluble, or Twining.	Convolvulus-*major*. Greater Bindweed.	climbing round ſome other Body in a ſpiral Line.

DEXTROSUM. Fig. 3. Twining from the Right to the Left.

SINISTRORSUM, Fig. 4 Twining from the Left to the Right.

TRUNCUS.

The FIGURE.

TERES. Fig. 1. Round.	Leontodon-*teraxacum*. Dandelion.	cylinder-ſhaped, without Angles.
SEMITERES. Fig. 2. Half round.	Amarillis-*Belladona*. Belladona-Lilly.	ſemi-cylindrical.
COMPRESSUS. Fig. 3. Compreſſed.	Stratiodes, *aloides*. Water Aloe, or Water-Soldier.	flattened, with two oppoſite Sides flat.
ANCEPS. Fig. 4. Two-edged.	Hipericum-*perforatum* St. John's-wort.	flattened with two ſharp Sides.
ANGULATUS. Fig. 5 Angled.	Monarda-*fiſtuloſa* Oſwego-Tea.	having Angles. vide. Tab. 9. Fig. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.
ACUTANGULUS. Acutely Angled.	Fig. 4.	
OBTUSANGULUS Obtuſely angled.	Fig. 5.	

TRUNCUS.

The FIGURE.

TRIQUETER. Fig. 1. Three Sided. — Scirpus-*mucronatus*. Pointed Club-rush. — or three Angles,

QUADRANGULARIS. Fig. 2. Four angeld — Monarda-*fistulosa*. Oswego Tea.

QUINQUEANGULARIS. Fig. 3. Five angled. — Cactus-*pentagonus*

HEXANGULARIS. Fig. 4. Six angled. — Cactus-*hexagonus*.

HEPTANGULARIS. Fig. 5. Seven angled. — Cactus-*heptagonus*.

OCTANGULARIS Fig. 6. Eight angled. — Cactus-*repandus*.

POLYANGULARIS. Fig. 7. Many Angles. — Cactus-*melocactus*.

TRUNCUS.

The VESTITU.

NUDUS, or Aphyllus. Fig. 1. Without Leaves.	Caſſytha-*baccifera.*	having no Leaves or other Covering.
FOLIATUS. Fig. 2. With Leaves.	Oenethera-*biennis.* Tree Primroſe.	furniſhed with Leaves.
VAGINATUS. Fig. 3. Vaginate.	Rheum-*palmatum.* Rheubarb.	ſurrounded with a Spatha or Sheath at the Baſe of the Leaves.
SQUAMOSUS. Fig. 4. Squamus.	Polypodium-*aculeatum* Prickly-Polypodium.	covered with Scales.
IMBRICATUS. Fig. 5. Imbricated.	Sempervivum-*tectorum* Great Houſeleek.	covered with Leaves placed like Tiles, or the Scales of Fiſhes.

TRUNCUS.

The SUPERFICIES.

SUBEROSUS. Fig. 1. Suberous.	Quercus-*ſuber*. Cork-Tree.	the Bark ſoft but elaſtic like Cork.
RIMOSUS. Fig. 2. Rimous.	Quercus-*robur*. Oak-Tree.	the Bark full of Cracks and Fiſſures.
TUNICATUS. Fig. 3. Tunicated.	Bedula-*alba*. Birch-Tree.	the Bark coated with Skins and Membranes.
LŒVIS. Fig. 4. Smooth.	Polygonum-*Fagopyrum* Buck-Wheat.	free from Protuberances and Inequalities.
STRIATUS. Fig. 5. Striated.	Arum-*maculatum*. Wake-Robin.	marked with ſmall Lines.
SULCATUS. Fig. 6. Sulcated.	Ranunculus-*bulboſus*. Crowfoot or Butter-Cup.	furrowed with deep hollow Lines.
GLABER. Fig. 7. Smooth.	Butomus-*umbellatus*. Water Gladiolus.	Slippery, Gloſſy.
SCABER. Fig. 8. Scabrous.	Rudbeckia-*laciniata*. Broad jagged leaved. Rudbeckia.	covered with rough Prominenſces.
MURICATUS. Fig. 9. Muricated.	Cactus-*paraſidica*	covered with ſharp Points or Prickles.

TRUNCUS.

The SUPERFICIES.

TOMENTOSUM. Fig. 1. Tomentoſe.	Verbaſcum-*thapſus* Moth-Mullein.	covered with Down.
LANATUS. Fig. 2. Lanated.	Salvia-*æthiopica*. Æthiopian Sage.	covered with Hair, woolly
VILLOSUM. Fig. 3. Villous.	Inula-*hirta*. Hairy Inula.	covered with ſoft Hair.
PILOSUM. Fig. 4. Piloſe.	Saxifraga *granulata* white Saxifrage.	covered with Hair thinly placed.
HISPIDUS. Fig. 5. Hiſpid.	Dipſacus-*laciniatus*. Laſciniated Teaſel.	covered with ſtiff Hairs or Briſtles.
ACULEATUS. Fig. 6. Aculeated.	Roſa-*canina*. Dog-Roſe.	prickly, armed with Prickles.
SPINOSUS. Fig. 7. Spinus.	Prunus-*ſpinoſus*. Sloe.	armed with Thorns or Spines.

TRUNCUS.

The SUPERFICIES.

URENS. Fig. 1. Stinging.	Urtica-*dioica*. Common Nettle.	armed with Stings.
STIPULATUS. Fig. 2. Stipulate.	Lathyrus-*latifolia*. Everlasting Pea.	having ſtipulæ.
MEMBRANACEUS. Membranaceous.	Fig. 2. cloathed with a Membrane.	
BULBIERSUS. Fig. 3. Bulbiferous.	Lillium-*bulbiferum*. Bulb-bearing Lily.	bearing at the Axillas of the Leaves ſmall Bulbs.

TRUNCUS.

The COMPOSITION.

ENODIS. Fig. 1. Without Joints.	Scirpus-*lacuſtris*. Bull-ruſh.	without knots or joints.
SIMPLICISSIMUS. Fig 2. Very Simple.	Mercurialis-*perennis*. Dog's Mercury.	with few or no Branches.
SIMPLEX. Fig. 3. Simple.	Stellaria-*holoſtea*. Stichwort.	that riſes uniform and regular to the Top.
INTEGER. Fig. 4. Intire.	Ariſtolochia-*clematis*. Birthwort.	undivided.
ARTICULATUS. Fig. 5. Articulated.	Cactus-*tuna*. Opuntia or Indian Fig	jointed.

TRUNCUS.

The COMPOSITION.

PROLIFER. Fig. 1. Proliferous.	Pinus-*ſylveſtris*. Scotch Fir.	ſending forth Branches only from the Apex of the Shoots.
DICHOTOMUS. Fig. 2. Branching doubly.	Viſcum-*album*. White Miſtetoe.	branching always by two, like the Letter V.
BRACHIATUS. Fig. 3. Brachiate.	Cluſia-*flava*. Yellow Cluſia.	branching oppoſite, the upper Pair croſſing the next below.
SUBRAMOSUS. Fig. 4. Subrameus.	Saururus-*cernuus*. Lizard's Tail.	having few lateral Branches.
RAMOSUS. Fig. 5. Ramous.	Cheiranthus-*incanis*. Stock July Flower.	having many lateral Branches.
RAMOCISSIMUS. Fig. 6. Very Branchy.	As in moſt Trees.	ſubdivided without Order in all Directions.

TRUNCUS.

The COMPOSITION.

VIRGATUS. Fig. 1. Virgated.	Blitum-*virgatum*. Strawberry-Blite.	with many ſlender Twigs.
PANICULATUS. Fig. 2. Paniculated.	Avena-*fatua*. Wild Oats.	when the Branches are variouſly ſubdivided.
FASTIGATUS. Fig. 3. Faſtigated.	Androface *ſeptentrionalis*. Tooth-leaved Androface.	Branches ariſing from a Center to an equal Height.
PATENS. Fig. 4. Patend.	Anethum-*fœniculum* Fennel or Finkle.	the Branches ſpreading
DIVARIGATUS. Fig. 5. Divarigate.	Coffee-*arabica*. Coffee	the Branches forming an obtuſe Angle from the Trunk.

R A M I.

The BRANCHES, are Part of the STEM.

ALTERNA. Fig. 1. Altern.	Aconitum-*Napelles.* Wolf's Bane or Monks Hood.	coming out ſingle, following in gradual Order.
DISTICHI. Fig. 2. Diſtich.	Polypodium *aculeatum.* Prickly Polypodium.	in two Rows oppoſite.
SPARSI. Fig. 3. Sparſed.	Ruſcus-*aculeatus.* Butchers-Broom.	without any Order, irregular.
CONFERTI. Fig. 4. Confert.	Cupreſſus-*ſempervirens* Cypreſs.	crowded together.
OPPOSITI Fig. 5. Oppoſite.	Monarda-*fiſtuloſa.* Oſwego Tea	

R A M I.

VERTICILLATI. Fig. 1. Verticillate.	Aliſma-*plantago*. Great Water-Plantain	Branches ſurrounding the Stem like the Ray of a Wheel, in a whorle
ERECTI. Fig. 2. Erect.	Populus-*dilatata*. Lombard or Po Poplar.	upright, perpendicular
COARCTATI. Fig 3. Coarctate.	Viburnum-*tinus*. Laurus-tinus.	cloſe together.
DIVERGENTES. Fig. 4. Divergent.	Coffea-*arabica*. Arabian Coffee.	the Branches growing from the Trunk at right Angles, like Rays from a Centre.
DIVARIGATI. Fig. 5. Divarigate.	Quercus-*robur* Oak.	the Branches ſhooting from the Trunk, ſo as to make obtuſe Angles.

R A M I.

DEFLEXI. Fig. 1. Deflexed.	Salix-*babalonica* Weeping-Willow.	bending downwards Archways.
REFLEXI. Fig. 2. Reflex.	Cluſia-*flava*. Yellow Cluſia.	bending upwards towards the Trunk.
RETROFLEXI. Fig. 3. Retroflex.	Rhamnus-*catharticus*. Buckthorn.	bending back towards the Trunk.
FULCRATI. Fig. 4. Fulcrate.	Ficus-*benghalenſis*. Bengal-Fig.	ſhooting out Roots from the Branches as Props or Supports.

Leaves, are to be conſidered in three Reſpects, SIMPLE, COMPOUND, and DETERMINATE.

SIMPLE LEAVES.

TAB. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26.

They are when a Partial (Footſtalk) bears only a ſingle Leaf, which differs in Reſpect to its Circumſcription as,

ANGLES, MARGIN, SUPERFICIES APICES and SUBSTANCE.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION, conſiders the Circumference without any Sinuſes and Angles.

ANGLES, are the prominent Part of an horizontal Leaf.

SINUS, Hollows or Cavities that divide the Diſk of a Leaf into Parts: e. g. Fig. 3. 16. 47. 61. 27.

MARGIN, is the extream Boundery of a Leaf or its Sides not including the Diſk of the Leaf.

SUPERFICIES, the ſupine (upper Diſk) or the Prone (under Diſk) of a Leaf.

APEX, is the Extremity of a Leaf in which it terminates.

SUBSTANCE, of a Leaf is to be conſidered according to the Condition of its Sides.

SIMPLE LEAVES.

The Organs by which PLANTS are put in Motion.

ACEROSUM. Fig. 1. Acerose.	Pinus-*Sylveſtris.* Scotch-Fir.	
ACINACIFORME. Fig. 2. Scimetar-ſhaped.	Meſembryanthemum-*acinaciforme.* Scimetar-ſhaped, Fig-Marigold.	
ACULEATUM. Fig. 3. Aculeated.	Solanum-*mammoſum.* Annual Barbadoes Nightſhade.	prickly.
ACUMINATUM. Fig. 4. Acuminated.	Ficus-*Religioſus.* Malabar-Fig.	terminating in a taper Point.
ACUTUM. Acute.	Fig. 4. 43. 51. 52. 53.	terminating in an acute Angle.
ANCEPS. Fig 5. Anceps.	Sifyrinchium-*Bermudiana.*	Forming two oppoſite Angles lengthways, the Diſk being convex.
ANGULATUS. Angulated.	Fig 16. 20. 27.	
BARBATUM. Fig. 6. Bearded.	Meſembrianthemum-*barbatum.* Bearded Fig-Marigold.	A Tuft of ſtrong Hairs terminating the Leaf.
BIFIDUM. Fig. 7. Bifid.	Bauhinia *ſcandens.* Climbing Mountain Ebony.	divided by linear Sinuſes and ſtreight Margins.

Trifidum, quadrifid, quinquifid, from the Number of Lobes.

BULLATUM. Fig. 8. Bullated.	Thea-*viridis.* Green Tea.	when the Subſtance of the Leaf riſes high above the Veins, ſo as to appear like little Bliſters (rugoſum in a greater Degree.)
CANALICULATUM. Fig. 9. Channelled.	Tradeſcantia *virginica.* Virginian *Spiderwort.*	Having a deep Channel running from the Baſe to the Apex.
CARINATUM. Fig. 10. Carinated.	Aloe *diſticha.* Diſtich Aloe.	The inferior Diſk or Back of the Leaf reſembling the Keel of a Ship.
CARNOSUM. Fig. 1. Carnous.	Sempervivum *tectorum* Greater-Houſeleek..	internally replete with a Pulp of fleſhy Subſtance.

SIMPLE LEAVES.

CARTILAGINEUM. Fig. 12. Cartilaginous.	Saxifraga-*geum*. Pyramidal Saxifrage.	the Margin ſtrengthened by a cartilaginous Subſtance diſtinct from the Diſk.
CILIATUM. Ciliated.	Fig. 11. whoſe Margin is guarded by Briſtles, like Eye-laſhes.	
CIRRHOSUM. *Fig.* 13. Cirrhoſe.	Glorioſa-*ſuperba*. Superb Lily.	which terminate in Cirrhus or Tendril.
COLORATUM. Fig. 14. Coloured.	Amaranthus-*tricolor*. Three-coloured Amaranth.	when Leaves are generally of another Colour.
COMPRESSUM. Fig. 15. Compreſſed.	Meſembryanthemum-*difforme*. Fig-Marigold with different Leaves.	when compreſſed on its marginal Sides and the Subſtance of the Leaf becomes greater in the Diſk.
CONVEXUM. Fig. 16. Convex.	Geranium-*peltatum*. Peltated Geranium.	when the Margin forms a concave Arch with the Diſk, (reverſe of concave.)
CONCAVUM. Fig 17. Concave.	Martinia-*perennis*. Perennual Martinia.	riſing from the Margin to the Diſk.
CORDATUM. Fig 18. Cordated.	Tamus *communis*. Black Bryony.	Shaped like a Heart, is ovate, hollowed at the Baſe and is deſtitute of Angles.
CORDATUM obverſe. Fig. 19. Obverſely cordated.	Oxalis *acetoſella*. Wood Sorrel.	When a heart-ſhaped Leaf is fixed by the Apex inſtead of the Baſe to the Petiole (footſtalk)
CORDATUM. ſagittatum. Fig. 20. Cordated and ſagittate.	Polygonum *fagopyrum*. Buck Wheat.	

SIMPLE LEAVES.

CRENATUM. Fig. 21. Crenated.	Betonica *officinalis.* Wood-Betony.	The Margin is cut with ſmall Teeth or Angles, inclining towards neither extremity.
CRISPUM. Fig. 22, Criſped.	Malva-*criſpa.* Curled Malva.	Undulated from the Circumference of the Margin, being too long for the Diſk All thoſe Leaves are monſtrous.
CUCULATUM. Fig. 23. Cuculated.	Geraneum-*cuculatum.* African Tree Cranes-Bill.	Rolled up lengthways in Form of a Hood or Cawl.
CUNEIFORME. Fig. 24. Cuneiform.	Craſſula-*portulacoides.* Purſlain-leav'd Craſſula.	Whoſe length exceeds the breadth gradually narrowing towards the Baſe like a wedge.
CUSPIDATUM. Cuſpidate.	Fig. 4. 43.	
CYLINDRACEUM. Fig. 25. Cylindraceous.	Meſembryanthemum-*hiſpidum.* Hiſpid Fig-Marigold.	A Cylinder or Roller.
DÆDALEUM. Fig. 26. Dedaleous.	Alſtromeria *pellegrina,* Beautiful Alſtomeria, and Saxifraga-*ſtolonifera* Stoloniferous Saxifrage	Leaves whoſe Texture is remarkably beautiful, and exquiſitely wrought.
DELTOIDEUM. Fig. 27. Deltoid.	Meſembryanthemum deltoideum. Delta-ſhaped Fig-Marigold, and Sea Purſlain Tree.	Whoſe Angles are formed like the Greek Delta.
DENTATUM. Fig. 28. Dentated.	Blitum *virgatum.* Strawberry Blite.	Having horizontal Points (Teeth) of the ſame conſiſtence with the Leaves, at a little Diſtance from each other.
DEPRESSUM. Fig. 29. Depreſſed.	Meſembryanthemum difforme. Fig-Marigold with deform'd Leaves.	When in the Diſk is depreſſed, and the Sides riſing higher than the Diſk.
DOLABRIFORME Fig. 30. Dolabriform.	Meſembryanthemum dolabriforme. Hatchet-ſhaped, Fig-Marigold.	Compreſſed, ſubrotund, obtuſe; on the under Side round iſh; (reſembling an Axe or Hatchet.)

SIMPLE LEAVES.

ECHINATUM. Fig. 31. Echinated. — Ilex *echinatum*. Hedge-hog Holly. — Befet all over with Aculi or Prickles, like an Hedge-hog.

ELLIPTICUM. Elliptic. — Fig. 59. Whofe longitudinal Diameter furpaffes the Tranfverfe, and narrow at both Extremities.

EMARGINATUM. Emarginated. — Fig. 24. 32. 33. — When the Apex terminates in a Notch.

EMARGINATUM *acutum*. Fig. 32. Acutely emarginated. — Pinus *picea*. Silver Fir.

EMARGINATUM *obtufum*. Fig. 33. Obtufely emarginated. — Hermannia alnifolia. Alder-leaved Hermannia.

EMARGINATUM. *utrinque*. Fig. 34. All round emarginated. — Hydrocodile *vulgaris*. Water Navel-wort. — When notched all round.

ENSIFORME. Fig. 35. Enfiform. — Aletris *uvaria*. — Like a two-edged Sword, gradually tapering to the Point.

EROSUM. Fig. 36. Erofe. — Salvia *Æthiopis*. Shrubby African Sage. — When a finuated Leaf has its Margin broken by fmaller Sinufes, as if gnawed.

FISSUM. Cloven or cleft. — Fig. 32. 7. Divided at the Apex, its Sinus being linear and the Margin ftraight.

BIFIDUM. Bifid — Fig. 21. 7. Trifid, quadrifid, quinquifid, multifid, according to its Numbers.

GIBBUM. Fig. 37. Gibbous. — Cacalia *ficoides*. — When by Means of the intermediate Pulp both Surfaces are rendered convex.

GLABRUM. Fig. 38. Smooth. — Citrus *aurantium*. Orange. — When the Surface is fmooth without any Unevenefs.

HASTATUM. Fig. 39. Haftated. — Cacalia *fuaveolens*. American Cacalia. — Triangular, the lateral bafe hollowed, the Angles fpreading; refembling an Halberd.

SIMPLE LEAVES.

HIRSUTUM. Hirsute. Fig. 40. — Alcea *rosea*. Holly hog. — Rough and hairy in the Disk.

HISPITUM. Hispit. — Fig. 25. Covered irregularly with fragil Bristles on the Disk.

INTEGRUM. Integer or Intire. — Fig. 38. 41. 51. 55. — Where the Margin is intire, without any Crenes or Notches.

LÆVIS. Smooth. Fig. 41. — Orchis *latifolia*. Broad-leaved Orchis. — When the Superficies is smooth without any Unevenefs.

LACERATUM. Lacerated. Fig. 42. — Senecio *hieracifolia*. American Groundfel. — Whofe Margin is variouſly cut with irregular Segments: (as if rent or torn)

LANATUM. Lanated. — Fig. 36. Covered as with a Spider's Webb.

LANCEOLATUM. Lanceolated. Fig. 43. — Apocynum-*cannabinum*. Dogs-bane. — Is oblong, but gradually tapering towards the Extremity, and terminating in a Point.

LACINATUM. Lacinated. Fig. 44. — Delphinium *elatum*. Bee Larkſpur. — Divided firſt into Laciniæ and thoſe again irregularly cut into ſmaller Segments.

LINEARE. Linear. Fig. 45. — Amaryllis *belladonna*. Belladonna. — The lateral Margins parallel, narrowing a little towards the Apex.

LINEATUM. Lineated. — Fig. 13. The Superficies ſlightly ſtreaked longitudinally with parallel Lines, not impreſſing the Surface

LINGUIFORME. Linguiform. Fig. 46. — Aloe *diſticha*. Diſtich Aloe. — Is linear and carnous, obtuſe on the under Side convex; ſometimes the Margin is cartilaginous: (*Tongue-ſhaped*)

LOBATUM. Lobated. Fig. 47. — Acer *campeſtris*. Common Maple. — Is divided to the Middle into diſtant Parts, having their Margins convex.

Bilobum, trilobum, quadrilobum, quinquelobium, 2. 3. 4. 5. lobum, rom its Numbers of Lobes.

LUNULATUM. Lunated. Fig. 48. — Paſſiflora *Muricuja*. Paſſion-flower of Domingo. — Subrotund hollowed, at the Baſe like a Creſcent. (*Moon-ſhaped.*)

SIMPLE LEAVES.

LUCIDUM. Fig. 49. Lucid.	Laurus *nobilis.* Common Bay.	Bright, ſhining, gloſſy, (reflecting Light.)
MACULATUM. Maculated.	Fig. 41.	Marked with Spots of a different Colour, but ſmooth and even with the Surface of the Leaf.
LYRATUM. Fig. 50. Lyrated.	Eryſimum *Barbatum.* Hedge Muſtard.	Divided tranſverſely into Laciniæ, the upper Ones being larger, and the inferior diſtant from each other. *(Lyre-ſhaped.)*
MEMBRANACEUM. Fig. 51. Membranaceous.	Canna *Indica.* Indian Reed.	Having no diſtinguiſhable Pulp between the two Surfaces.
MUCRONATUM. Mucronated.	Fig. 52. 53.	Terminating in a ſharp Point.
MUCRONATUM. *acutum.* Fig. 52. Acutely mucronatad.	Statice *tatarica.* Tartarian Thrift.	
MUCRONATUM. *obtuſum.* Fig. 53. Obtuſely mucronated.	Aſarum *Canadenſe.* Canadian Aſarabecca.	
MULTIPARTITUM. Fig. 54. Multipartite.	Aconitum *napel'us.* Wolfs-bane or Monks-hood.	When a Leaf is divided into many Segments.
NERVOSUM. Fig. 55. Nervous.	Aliſma *plantago.* Great Water-Plantain.	The Nerves extending from the Baſe to the Apex.
NITIDUM. Gloſſy.	Fig. 41. 49. 38.	
OBLONGUM. Fig. 56. Oblong.	Euphorbia *latbroides.* Burning thorny Plant or Spurg.	Whoſe longitudinal Diameter is ſeveral Times longer than the Tranſverſe, both Extremities being rounded, but narrower than the Segments of a Circle.
OBTUSUM. Fig 57. Obtuſe.	Piper *obtuſifolia.* Pepper with obtuſe Leaves.	Which terminates at the Apex, rounded in a Manner leſs than a Circle.
ORBICULATUM Fig. 58 Orbicular.	Tropæolum *minus.* Indian Creſs.	Forming a Circle.

SIMPLE LEAVES.

OVALE. Fig. 59. Oval.	Mamea *Americana.* Mame.	Whoſe longitudinal Diameter ſurpaſſes the Tranſverſe, and is narrow at both Extremities.
OVATUM. Fig. 60. Ovate.	Caſſine *Maurocenia.* South-Sea Tea.	Whoſe longitudinal Diameter is longer than the Tranſverſe, and the Segment of the Baſe circumſcribing a Circle; the Apex of the ſame Form, but narrower.
OVALE oblongum. Oblong oval.	Fig. 49.	Its longitudinal Diameter is greater than the Oval.
OVATUM obverſum. Fig. 61. Obverſe, Ovate.	Samolus *valerandi.* Round-leaved Water Pimpernel.	Whoſe Baſe is narrow, an ovate Leaf inverted.
PALMATUM. Fig. 62. Palmated.	Paſſiflora *cærulea* Common Paſſion-Flower.	A Leaf with ſeveral Diviſions divided almoſt to the Baſe.
PANDURATUM. vel. Panduriforme. Fig. 63. Panduriform.	Rumex *pulcher.* Fiddle Dock.	Is oblong, broad below, narrowed at the Sides. (Formed like a Spaniſh Guittar.)
PAPILOSUM. Fig. 64. Papilose.	Meſembryanthemum *chryſtallinum.* Diamond Ficoidea.	Whoſe Surface is covered with Dots or little Bladders.
PAPULOSUM. Fig. 65. Papulose	Echium.	
PORABOLICUM. Fig. 66. Porabolic.	Marubium *ſpeudo-dictamnus* Baſtard Marubium.	Whoſe longitudinal Diameter exceeds the Tranſverſe, and growing narrower from the Baſe upwards, is (nearly ovate.)

SIMPLE LEAVES.

PARTITUM. Partite.	Birpartite, tripartite, quadripartite, quinquepartite, multipartite; from its Numbers.	Fig. 44. 45.
PENTANGULARE. Fig. 67. Pentangular.	Geranium *peltatum*. Peltated Cranes-Bill	With five prominent Angles surrounding the Disk.
PERTUSUM. Fig. 68. Perforated.	Draconticum *pertusum*. Perforated Draconticum.	As if Holes were cut through the Disk.
PILOSUM. Fig. 69. Pilous.	Hierachium-*pilosella*. Common creeping Mouses-Ear.	Covered with distinct long Hairs.
PINATIFIDUM. Fig. 70. Pinatifided.	Centaurea-*calcitrapa*. Pinatifid Star-Thistle.	Is traversely divided into long horizontal transverse Laciniæ.
PLANUM. Fig. 71. Plaine.	Ruscus *androgynus*. Broad leafed Ruscus.	Plain, flat, neither convex nor concave.
PLICATUM. Fig. 72. Plicated.	Veratrum *album*. White Hellebore.	When plaited like a Fan.
PRÆMORSUM. Fig. 73. Præmorse.	Chamerops *humilis*.	obtuse as if bitten off at the Apex.
PULVERATUM. Fig. 74. Pulverated.	Auricula *Pulverata*. Powdered Auricula.	Covered with a farina or mealy Dust.
PUNCTATUM. Fig. 75. Punctated.	Hypericum *perforatum*. St. John's-Wort.	Besprinkled with hollow Dots or Points.
QUADRANGULARIS. Fig. 76. Quadrangular.	Equisetum *campestre*. Corn Horse-Tail	With four prominent Angles.
QUINQUANGULARIS. Quinquangular, or Pentangular.	Fig. 67.	
QUINQUELOBATUM. Fig. 77. Quinquelobus	Acer *Pseudo platanus*. Sycamore Tree.	Having five Angles.

SIMPLE LEAVES.

RECTUM. Fig. 78. Straight.	Sarracenia Flava. Yellow Side-Saddle Flower.	Straight, Stiff and Erect.
RENIFORME. Fig. 79. Reniform.	Aſarum *Europæum.* Aſarabacca.	Subrotund, hollowed at the Baſe, without Angles (reſembling a Kidney.)
REPANDUM. Fig. 80. Repanded.	Tropeolum *minus* Indian Creſs.	Having a ſerpentine Margin without any Angles.
RETUSUM. Fig. 81. Retuſe	Cluſia *flava.* Yellow cluſia.	Terminating in an obtuſe Sinus.
RHOMBOIDEUM. Fig. 82. Rhomboid.	Sida *Rhomboideum.* Smaller upright Mallow.	Quadrangular, of which the two lateral Angles are leaſt.
RUGOSUM. Fig. 83. Rugoſe.	Salvia *officinalis* Common Sage.	From Contraction of the Veins the Subſtance of the Leaf riſes above the Veins, (leſs than Bullatum.)
RUNCINATUM. Fig. 84. Runcinated.	Leontodon *taraxacum.* Dandelion.	Doubly and unequally ſerrated, and the Angles pointing contrary to the Serratures.
SAGITTATUM. Fig. 85. Sagittated	Sagittaria *ſagittifolia.* Arrow Head.	Triangular, hollowed at the Baſe, furniſhed with Angles.
SCABRUM. Fig. 86. Scaber.	Humulus *lupulus.* Hops.	Beſet with little Tubercles on the Diſk, which are rough.
SERRATUM. *acutum.* Fig. 87. Acutely ſerrated.	Mercurialis *perennis.* Dogs Mercury.	Whoſe Margin is notched with imbricated Angles and whoſe ſhorteſt Side is next the Apex.
SERRATUM. *obtuſum.* Fig. 88. Obtuſely ſerrated.	Ballota *nigra.* Stinking Horehound.	Its Angles obtuſe.

SIMPLE LEAVES,

SERRATUM *duplicato.* Fig. 89. Duply Serrated.	Rubus *frutitcosus.* Bramble.	When the greater Serratures are ferrated again with ſmaller Teeth.
SERRATUM *retroſum.* Serrated backward.	Fig. 84.	
SERICEUM. Fig. 90. Silky.	Protea *argentea.* Silver Tree.	The Surface remarkably ſoft, covered with ſilky Hairs or Down.
SETACEUM Fig. 91. Setaceous.	Aſparagus *officinalis.* Aſparagus.	Shaped like Briſtles.
SINUATUM. Fig. 92. Sinuated.	Quercus *robur.* Common Oak.	Whoſe lateral Sinuſes are much dilated.
SPATULATUM. Fig. 93. Spatulated.	Sempervivum *canarienſe.* Canary Houſeleek.	Whoſe Figure is roundiſh, but lengthened by narrow linear Baſe.
STRIGOSUM. Strigoſe.	Fig. 25. i. e. Hiſpidum.	
STRIATUM. Fig. 94. Striated.	Scirpus *maritimus.* Round rooted Baſtard Cyperus.	On its Surface with channelled Streaks or Grooves, running lengthways parallel.
SPINOSUM. Fig. 95. Spinus.	Acanthus *ſpinoſus.* Prickly Bears-breach.	Running out into hard or rigid Spines or ſtinging Prickles.
SQUAMOSUM. Fig. 96. Squamos or Scaly.	Aloe-*diſticha* Diſtich Aloe.	Covered with Scales.
STRICTUM. Straight.	Fig. 78.	

SIMPLE LEAVES.

SUBROTUNDUM. Fig. 97. Subrotund.	Rhus *cotinus*.	Nearly circular in the Circumference
SUBULATUM. Fig. 98. Subulate	Mefembryanthemum *bicolor*.	Gradually tapering towards the Apex, ſhaped like an Awl.
SULCATUM. Fig. 99. Sulcated.	Digitalis *ferruginea*. Greater Fox-glove.	Which is longitudinally channelled with numerous Angles, and many interjected Sinuſes.
TERES. Round.	Fig. 103. 25.	
TOMENTOSUM. Fig. 100. Tomentoſe.	Verbaſcum *thapſis*. Great White Mullein.	Covered with a whitiſh Down, whoſe Hairs are interwoven and parallel, diſtinguiſhable.
TRIANGULARE. Fig. 101. Triangular.	Atriplex *halamus*. Sea Purſlain-Tree.	With three prominent Angles round the Diſk.
TRIGONUM vel. Fig. 102. Triquater. Three-ſided.	Butomus *umbellatus*. Flowering Ruſh.	Whoſe three Sides are equal in an awl-ſhaped Leaf.
TRILOBATUM. Fig. 103. Trilobus.	Laurus *ſaxifraga*. Carolina Bay.	Is divided to the Middle into three diſtant Parts with the Margin convex.
TRUNCATUM. Fig. 104. Truncated.	Liriodendron *Tulipifera*. Tulip Tree.	Having the Apex truncated (as if cut off.)
TUBULOSUM. Fig. 105. Tubulous	Allium *cepa*. Common Onion.	When cut tranſverſely is hollow within.

SIMPLE LEAVES.

VENOSUM. Fig. 106. Veinos.	Tamus *communis*. Black Bryony.	When Veins branch and meet over the Leaf and are plain to the naked Eye.
VISCIDUM. Fig. 107. *Viſcid* Viſcoſum.	Senecio *viſcoſus*. Cotton or ſtinking Groundſel.	When the Surface of the Leaf is clammy or viſcid.
UMBILICATUM. Umbilicated.	Fig. 16. 80.	When at the Inſertion of the Peduncle of a Leaf, forming in the middle a Cavity like a Naval.
UNCTUOSUM. *Clammy* or Unctuous.	Fig. 107.	
URENS. Fig. 108. Stinging.	Urtica *dioica*. Common Nettle.	Furniſhed with fragil Stimuli that are ſtinging or burning.
UNDULATUM. Fig. 109. Undulated.	Aletris *capenſis*.	Is when the Diſk of a Leaf riſes and falls convexly (or Waving) towards the Margin.
VENTRICOSUM. Fig. 110. Ventricoſe.	Sarracenia *purpurea*. Purple Side-Saddle Flower.	Narrowing at the End and ſwelling out in the Middle, hollow within

DETERMINATE LEAVES.

Their Character is not to be taken from their own proper Structure, but from a Cauſe foreign thereto; and is to be taken from their *Place*, *Situation*, *Inſertion* and *Direction*.

The *Place*, is the Part where it is faſtened to the Plant.
The *Situation*, is the diſpoſition of the Leaves on the Stem.
The *Inſertion*, Leaves are generally inſerted at their Baſe.
The *Direction*, Leaves are generally inſerted at their Baſe.

APPRESSUM. Fig. 111. Appreſſed.	Thlaſpi *campeſtre*. Mithridate Muſtard.	The Diſk of Leaves preſſing towards the Stem.
ADVERSUM. Fig. 112, Adverſed.	Amomum *zingiber*. Ginger.	Turning towards the South (not towards the Sky.)
ALTERNA. Fig. 113. Alternate.	Kiggelaria *Africana*. African Kiggelaria.	Contrary to oppoſite (p.)
AMPLEXICAULE. Fig. 114. Amplexicaul.	Veratrum *Album*. White Hellebor.	The Baſe intirely ſurrounding the Stem tranſverſely.
APROXIMATA. Fig. 115. Aproximate.	Taxus *baccifera*. Berry-bearing Yew.	Many Leaves occupy the Branch, ſo as to leave ſcarcely any Space between them.
ARTICULATUM. Fig. 116. Articulated.	Equiſetum *arvenſe*. Corn Horſe-tail.	When one Leaf grows out of another.
AXILLARE. Fig. 117. Axillary.	Parthenium *integrifolia*. Parthenium with intire Leaves.	Growing out of the Angles formed by the Branches of the Stem (R.)
BIFARIAM. Fig. 118. Bifarious.	Pinus *Picea*. Silver Fir.	The Leaves diverging (or pointing two ways.)

DETERMINATE LEAVES.

BINA. Fig. 119. Two.	Pinus *Sylveſtris.* Scotch Fir.	Growing in Pairs from the ſame Point.
CAULINA. Cauline.	Fig. 117. (C.)	Growing immediately on the Stem.
COMA. Fig. 120. A Tuft.	Fritelaria *imperalis* Crown imperial.	Is compoſed of a Number of Leaves cloſe together, and terminating the Stem.
CONFERTUM. Confert.	Fig. 115. i. e. Aproximata.	
CONNATUM. Fig. 121. Connate.	Dipſacus *laciniatus.* Laciniated Teaſel.	When two oppoſite Leaves unite, ſo as to have the Appearance of one Leaf.
DECURRENS. Fig. 122. Decurrent.	Campanula *decurrens.* Peach-leaved Campanula.	The Baſe of a Seſſil Leaf extending downwards along the Stem below the proper Termination of the Leaf.
DECUSSATUM. Fig. 123. Decuſſate.	Melittis *meliſſiphyllum.* Oſwego Tea.	Growing in Pairs oppoſite, each Pair being alternately on oppoſite Sides of the Stem.
DEMERSUM. Fig. 124. Demerſed.	Hottonia *paluſtris.* Water Violet	When ſunk below the Surface of the Water

DETERMINATE LEAVES.

DEPENDENS. Fig. 125. Dependent.	Hedyſſarum *motanum.* / Moving Hediſſarum.	Pointing directly to the Ground.
DISTICHUM. Fig. 126. Diſtich.	Cupreſſus *diſticha.* / Deciduous Cyprus.	Growing in two Rows or Lines, down from the Baſis to the Apex of the Stem or Branches.
ERECTUM. Fig. 127. Erect	Chryſanthemum *ſerotinum.* / Corn Marigold with Spear-ſhaped Leaves.	Forming a moſt acute Angle with the Stem.
FRONS. Fig. 128 Frons.	Polypodium *marginale.* / Fern Polypodium.	A Species of Trunk, compoſed of a Branch and a Leaf blended together, and frequently united with the Fructification.
FASCICULATUM Fig. 129. Faſciculated.	Pinus *larix.* / Larch Tree.	Many Leaves growing in Bunches out of the ſame Point.
FLORALE. Fig. 130. Floral.	Theobroma *auguſtifolia.* / Large leaved Theobroma.	Which immediately is inſerted where the Flower riſes.
GEMINA. Twins or Two.	Fig. 119. *(Bina.)*	
HORIZONTALE. Horizontal.	Fig. 122. 123	
IMBRICATA. Fig. 131. Imbricated.	Cupreſſus *ſempervirens.* Common Cypreſs Tree.	Growing together erect, and mutually covering each other, (like Tiles.
INFLEXUM. Fig. 132. Inflex.	Meſembryanthemum *calamiforme.* / Calamiform Fig Marigold.	Bending inwards the Stem.
NATANS. Fig. 133. Natant.	Potamogeton *natans* Broad-leaved Pondweed.	Swimming on the Surface of the Water.

DETERMINATE LEAVES.

OBLIQUUM. Oblique. Fig. 134. — Fritelaria *perſica*. Checquered Tulip. — The Apex of the Leaf points to the Horizon, and at the Baſis upwards.

OPPOSITA. Oppoſite. — Fig. 123. Growing by Pairs, oppoſite each other.

PATENS. Patent. Fig. 135. — Nerium *oleander*. Roſe Bay. — Forming an acute Angle with the Stem.

PATENTISSIMUS. Spreading wide. — Fig. 123.

PERFOLIATUM. Perfoliated. Fig. 136. — Eupatorium *perfoliatum*. New England Hemp Agrimony. — The Baſis of the Leaf intirely ſurrounding the Stem obliquely.

PELTATUM. Peltated. Fig. 137. — Tropæolum *minus*. Indian Creſs. — The Petiole being inſerted into the Diſk of the Leaf, and not into its Baſe, or Margin.

PETIOLATUM. Petiolated. — Fig. 125. 133. Growing on a Footſtalk at the Margin or Baſe.

PIXIDATUM. Pixidate or Box-like. — Fig. 116. When one Leaf is, as let into another.

PROCUMBENS. Procumbent. Fig. 138. — Leontodon *taraxacum*. Dandelion. — Lying horizontally on the Ground.

DETERMINATE LEAVES.

QUATERNA. Fig. 139. Quatern.	Cucubalus *ſtellatus.* Virginian Clove Lychnis.	Are a Species of ſtellated Leaves.
QUINA. Fig. 140. Five.	Pinus *ſtrobilus.* Weymouth Pine.	Five Leaves growing from the ſame point.
RADICALE. Radical.	Fig. 138. Riſing immediately from the Root.	
RADICANS. Fig. 141. Radicant.	Aſplenium *rhizophyllum.*	Bending to the Earth and ſtrikes Root.
RAMEUM. Ramous.	Fig. 117. (R.) and Fig. 146.	Growing on the Branches.
RECLINATUS. Fig. 142. Reclining	Blitum *virgatum.* Strwberry Blite.	Bending downwards, ſo that the Apex of the Leaf is lower than the Baſe.
REFLEXUM. Reflexed.	Fig. 142.	
RESUPINATUM. Fig. 143. Reſupinate.	Alſtrœmeria *pelegrina.*	The Diſk of the upper Side of the Leaf faces the Earth, and lower or under Diſk faces the Sky.
REVOLUTUM Fig 144. Revolute	Dianthus *barbatus.* Sweet William	Rolled back downwards.
SEMINALE. Fig. 145. Seminal.	Raphanus. Raddiſh.	Which before was the Cotyledon and appears firſt from out of the Ground.
SEMIAMPLEXICAULE Semiamplexicaul.	Fig. 112. Surrounding the Stem halfway.	
SESSILE. Seſſil.	Fig. 143. 146.	Growing immediately on the Stem without any Petiole or *Footſtalk.*

DETERMINATE LEAVES.

SPARSUM. Fig. 146. Sparſed.	Polygala *myrtifolia*. Myrtle-leaved Polygala	When Leaves are numerous on the Plant, but not in a regular form.
SENA. Six.	Rubia *tinctorum* Madder.	Are Species of the ſtellated Leaves.
TERNA. Three	Fig. 135.	
TRINA. Fig. 147. Three.	Pinus *tæda*. Marſh American Pine.	Three Leaves growing out of the ſame Point.
VAGINANS. Fig. 148. Vaginant.	Canna Indica. Indian Reed.	The Baſe of the Leaf forms a Sheath that infolds the Stem.
VERTICALE. Vertical.	Fig. 127. 78. Erectum.	
VERTICILLATUM. Fig. 149. Verticillated.	Rubia *Tinctorum*. Dyers Madder.	Surrounding the Stem like the Spokes of a Wheel. *(a Whorle.)*

COMPOUND LEAVES.

Compound Leaves Signify when there are more than one Leaf upon a Petiole or Footſtalk; and they are to be conſidered as to *Structure* and *Degree*.

The *Structure* regards the Inſertion of the Folioles.
The *Degree* regards the Subdiviſion of the common *Petiole*.

ARTICULATUM. Fig. 150. Articulated.	Equiſetum *arvenſe*. Corn Horſe-tail.	When one Leaf grows out of the Apex of another.
BIGEMINATUM. Fig. 151. Bigeminated.	Mimoſa-*unguis cati*.	A dichotomous or forked Petiolus, having two Leaves on the Apex of each Diviſion.
BINATUM. Fig. 152. Binated.	Gipſophylla *fabago*.	Is one of the digitated Leaves with two Folioles only.
BI-PINNATUM-ABRUPTUM. Fig 153. Bi-pinnated-abrupt.	Guilandina *pontucella*. Yellow Nicker-Tree.	When the Petiolus is pinnated by lateral pinnated Wings, ending without a terminating Foliole.
BI-PINNATUM-CUM IMPARE. Fig 154. Bi-pinnated with an odd Foliole.	Guilandina *dioica*. Canada Nicker-Tree.	Is when the Wings terminate with an odd Foliole.
BITERNATUM. Biternated.	Fig. 157.	
COMPOSITUM Fig. 156. Compoſite.	Ranunculus-*bulboſus*. Crow-foot or Butter-cup.	When a ſimple Petiole bears more than one Leaf upon it.

COMPOUND LEAVES.

CONJUGATUM. Fig. 157. Conjugated.	Lathyrus *latifolia.* Everlasting Pea.	Is when two Folioles are on each Petiolus, but not more.
DECOMPOSITUM. Fig. 158. Decompofite.	Ruta *graveolens.* Rue.	When a Petiolus once divided connects many Folioles on it.
DEFORME. Fig. 159. Deformed.	Pæonia *officinalis.* Piony of the Shops.	When Folioles of different Figures are on the same Plant.
DIGITATUM. Fig. 160. Digitated.	Vitis *agnus-castus.* Chaste-Tree.	When more than one Leaf is connected at the Extremity of one Petiole.
GEMINATUM. Fig. 161. Geminated.	Pinus *Sylvestris.* Scotch Fir.	When two Leaves grow out of the same Point.
JUGATUM. Jugated.	Jugated, is according to the Number of Judges, i. e. trijugated, Fig. 162. *Cassia-tora*; quadrijugated, *Cassia foliata*; Fig. 163, quinquejuga, sexjuga, *Cassia-bijlora*; twelve Times jugated, *Cassia-javanica.* Fig. 164.	

COMPOUND LEAVES.

PEDATUM. Fig. 165. Pedated.	Arum *dracunculus*.. Common Dragon.	When a bifid Petiolus connects Folioles on its interior Sides only.
PINNATUM *abruptum*, vel. ABRUPTUM-*pinnatum*. Fig. 166. Pinnated-abrupt, or Abruptly-pinnated.	When a ſimple Petiolus on its lateral Sides bears many Folioles (*without a terminating Foliolum or Cirrhus.*)	
PINNATUM *cum impare*. Fig. 167. Pinnated, terminating with a Foliole.	Sorbus *acuparia*. Quicken Tree	Is a pinnated Leaf, terminating with a Foliole.
PINNATUM *alternatum*. Fig. 168. Pinnated-alternately.	Amorpha *Indigofera*. Indigo.	Is a pinnated Leaf, with the Folioles alternate.
PINNATUM *interruptum*. Fig. 169. Pinnated abruptly.	Agrimonia *eupatoria*. Agrimony.	Pinnated, with alternate ſmaller Folioles.
PINNATUM *cirrhoſum*. Fig. 170. Pinnated with a Cirrhus.	Piſum *ſotivum*. Garden Pea.	Is a pinnated Leaf, terminating in a Cirrhus.
PINNATUM *articulatum* Fig. 171. Pinnated articulately.	Fagara *tragoides*.	A pinnated Leaf, whoſe common Petiole is articulated.
PINNATUM *decurſive*. Fig. 172. Pinnated-decurſively.	Melianthus *major*. Honey Flower.	When the Baſe of the Folioles are continued on the Sides of the Petiolus of a pinnated Leaf.
PINNATO *pinnatum*, vel. Duplicato-pinnatum. Doubly or twice pinnated.	Fig. 153. 154. Bipinnatum.	
PINNATO-*triplicatum*. vel triplicato-pinnatum. Fig. 173. Triple, or thrice pinnated.	When a Petiolus of a bipinnated Leaf ſupport many bipinnated Wings.	

COMPOUND LEAVES.

QUINATUM. Fig. 174. Quinated	Rubus *fruticosus.* Bramble or Black-berry.	Digitated, having five Leaves
SUPRA-*decompositum.* Fig. 175. Supra-decompofite.	Fumaria *lutea.* Yellow Fumatory.	When many little Leaves are united on a many-times-divided Petiolus-
TERNATUM-*petiolatum.* Fig. 176. Ternated, with a Petiole.	Cytisus-*cajan* Pigeon-pea.	Is digitated with three Folioles on the Petiolus.
TERNATUM-*sessile.* Fig. 177. Ternated-Seffile.	Rhus lucidum. African Sumach.	Three seffile Folioles.
TERNATO-*auplicatum*, vel Duplicato-ternatum, vel Fig. 178. Biternatum. Doubly or twice ternated.	Epimedium-*alpinum.* Barrren-wort.	When three Folioles are on a Petiole, and each Petiole is ternated.
TRITERNATUM, vel Triplicato-tenatum. Fig. 179. Three Times ternated. Or Triply ternated.	Aralia *nudicaulis* Berry-bearing Angelica, with a naked Stalk.	When a Petiole bears three Folioles, and each of the Folioles is ternate.

PETIOLUS.

Their FIGURE

LINEARES. Fig. 1. Linear.	Citrus *media* Lemon.	Every where the ſame Breadth.
ALATUS. Fig. 2. Winged.	Citrus *aurantium* Orange.	Spread out at the Sides
CLAVATUS. Fig. 3 Clubb ſhaped.	Trapa *natans.*	Thickened toward the Point.
MEMBRANACEUS. Fig. 4. Membranaceus.	Anethum *fœniculum.* Fennel.	Flat, Thin, and generally pellucit.
TERES. Fig. 5. Round.	Meniſpermum *canadenſe.* Canadian Moonſeed.	Round like a Cylinder.
SEMITERES. Fig. 6. Halfround.	Viola *odorata* Violet	
TRIQUETER. Fig. 7. Three-cornered.	Butomus *luteus.* Yellow Flowering Ruſh	
CANALICUCATUS. Fig. 8. Canaliculated.	Aconitum *napelles.* Monkſhood	Channelled.

PETIOLUS.

Their FIGURE.

BREVISSIMUS. Fig. 1. Very Short.	Petiverſia *alleacea* Garlick ſmelling Petiveria.	
BREVIS. Fig. 2. Short.	Rumex *criſpa.* Great Curled Dock.	Not quite ſo Long as the Leaf.
MEDIOCRIS. Fig. 3. Middling.	Humulus *lepulus.* Hop.	Of the Length of the Leaf.
LONGUS. Fig. 4. Long.	Potamogeton *nataus.* Pondweed.	Longer than the Leaf.
LONGISSIMUS. Fig. 5. Very Long.	Aſaſum *canadenſe.* Arſarabecca of Canada.	Something longer than the leaf.

PETIOLUS.

Their INSERTION.

ADNATUS. Fig. 1. Adnate.	Rheum *palmatum.* Palmated Rhubarb.	Inferted and adhering to the Stem.
DECURRENS. Fig. 2. Decurrent.	Crotalaria *fagitata.* Virginian Crotalaria.	Running down the Stem or Branch.
AMPLEXICAULIS. Fig. 3. Amplexicaulo.	Saurus *cernua.* Lizard's Tail.	At the Infertion embraces the Stem.
APENTICULALIS. Fig. 4. Apenticuled.	Ononis *cernua.* Reft-horrow.	A Leafy appendage adhering to its Base.
VAGINANS. Fig. 5. Vaginant.	Canna *Indica.* Indian flowering Reed	Having a Spatha, or Sheeth at the Base, Embracing the Stem.

PETIOLUS.

Their DIRECTION.

ERECTUS. Fig. 1. Erect.	Chryſanthemum *ſerotinum*. Creeping-rooted Chryſanthemum.	Upright.
PATENS. Fig. 2. Patent.	Nerium *oleander*. Roſe Bay.	Spreading.
ASSURGENS. Fig. 3. Aſſurgent.	Sida *radiata*.	Bending upwards in kind of an Arch.
RECURVATUS. Fig. 4. Recurved.	Paſſiflora *quadrangularis*. Square-ſtalk'd Paſſion Flower.	Bent Backward.

PETIOLUS.

Their SURFACE.

GLABER. Fig. 1. Smoothe.	Meniſpermum *Canadenſe*. Canadian Moon-ſeed	
ACULEATUS. Fig. 2. Aculeated.	Rubus *fruticoſus*. Bramble.	Prickly.
NUTUS. Naked.	Fig. 1 having no leaves	
ARTICULATUS. Fig. 3. Artriculated.	Fagara *pterota*. Lentiſcus Leaved Fagara.	Jointed.
SPINESECNS. Fig. 4. Spineſcent.	Turnefortia *ſpinoſa*.	Thorny.

S T P U L Æ.

The Stipules are Appendages to the Leaf.

GEMINÆ. Fig. 1. Double	Lathyrns *latifolia.* Everlafting Pea.	Two and two by Pairs
SOLITARIA Fig. 2. Single.	Melianthus *major.* Honey Flower.	
LATTERALES. Fig 3. Lateral.	Paſſiflora *cærulea.* Com. Paſſion Flowers.	Marked in the Sides.
EXTRAFOLIACEA. Without the Leaves.	Fig. 1. below the Baſe of the Petioles on the Outſide.	
INTRAFOLIACEA. Within the Leaves.	Fig 2, on the inſide, above the Baſe of the Petioli	
OPPOSITIFOLIA. Fig. 4. Oppoſite.	Mercurialis *perennis.* Dog's Mercury.	Placed on the Sides of the Leaves.
CADUCÆ. Fig. 5. Caduci.	Morus *niger.* Mulbery,	Falling off, withering before the Leaf.
DECIDUÆ. Fig. 6. Deciduous.	Sorbus *aucuparia.* Quicken Tree Mountain Aſh.	or Falling off Annually.
PERSISTENTES. Abiting.	Fig. 1, 2, 3.	
SPINESCENTES. Fig. 7. Spineſcuent.	Petiveria *aleacea.* Garlick-ſmelling Petiveria.	
SESSILES. Seſſile.	Fig. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.	
ADNATÆ. Adhering.	Fig. 2.	

STIPULÆ.

DECURRENS. Fig. 1. Decurrent.	Roſa *canina*. Dog Roſe.	Running down the Branch.
VAGINANTES. Fig. 2. Vaginant.	Cliffortia *Ilicifolia*. Holly-leaved Cliffortia.	Surrounding the Stem like a Sheath.
SUBULATUM. Fig. 3. Subulate.	Petiveria *Alliacea*. Garlick-ſmelling Peberia.	Shaped like an Awl *Awl-ſhaped*.
LANCEOLATÆ. Lanceolated.	Fig. 2, Tab. 38. Fig. 1, 5.	
SAGITTATÆ. Sagittate.	Fig. 1. Arrow-ſhaped.	
LUNULATÆ. Fig. 4. Lunulate.	Humulus *lupulus*. Hop.	Moon-ſhaped.
ERECTÆ. Erect.	Fig. 3.	
PATENTES. Fig. 5. Patent.	Platanus *occidentalis*. Occidental Palm Tree	Spreading.
INTETERRIGIMÆ. Intire	Fig. 4, without diviſion.	
SERRATE. Serrated.	Fig. 5, Like a Saw.	
CILIATÆ. Fig 6. Ciliated.	Salvia *horminum*. Red-topped Sage.	Laſhed like Eyelids.
DENTATÆ. Dentated.	Fig. 5, with Teeth.	
FISSÆ. Split.	Agrimonia *Eupatoria*. Agrimony.	

CIRRHUS.

A TENDRIL or CLASPER.

AXILLARIS. Fig. 1. Axillary.	Momordica *Charantia.* Male Balsom Apple.	Inserted in the Axillas of the Leaves.
FOLIARES. Fig. 2. Foliar.	Gloriosa *superba.* Superb Lilly.	Sitting on the Leaf.
PETILORES. Fig. 3. Petiolar.	Pisum *Sativum.* Garden Pea.	Growing on the Foot-stalk of the Leaf.
PEDUNCULARIS. Fig. 4. Peduncular.	Vitus *Vinifera.* Vine.	Growing on the Foot-stalk of the Flower.
SIMPLEX. Simple.	Fig. 1, Undivided.	
TRIFIDUS. Trifid.	Fig. 3, Divided into Three.	
MULTIFIDUS. Multified.	Fig. 4, Divided into Many.	
CONVOLUTUS. Convolute.	Fig. 4, Twisting in the same Direction as the Sun, in Rings.	
REVOLUTUM. Revolute.	Fig. 5, Rolled in Spiralings.	

PUBES.

The NAP.

PILI. Fg. 1. Hairs.	Hierachium *piloſum*: Hairy Pyrenean Hawk Weed.	Long Diſtinct Hairs, excretory Ducts
LANA. Fig. 2. Wool.	Salvia *Æthiopica*. Æthiopean.	Curled Hairs, Thick ſet like Wool.
BARBA. Fig. 3. Bearded.	Meſembryanthenum *barbatum*. Bearded Fig Marigold.	Tuft of Parallel Hairs.
TOMENTUM. Fig. 4. Down.	Verbaſcum *lichninus*. White Mullein.	Hairs ſcarcely conſpicuous.
STRIGÆ. Fig. 5.	Saxifraga *Granulata*. White Saxifraye.	Strong. Hard, Flat, Hairs.
GLOCHIDES. Fig. 6. Toothed.	Humulus *pepules*. Hop.	Prickles with the Points bending downwards, having many Teeth.
SETÆ. Fig. 7. Briſtles.	Dipſacus *ſulonum*. Wild or manured Teazel.	Rigid Round Hairs.
SIMPLICES. Fig. 8. Simple.	Cactus *melocactus*. Melon Thiſtle.	Simple, not Divided.
HAMOSÆ. Fig. 9. Hamous.	Forſkholia *tenaciſſima*. Clammi Forſkholea.	Hooked, faſtens or adheres to Animals.

B U B E S.

RAMOSÆ vel FURCATÆ. Fig. 1. Forked.	Salvia *Æthiopica.* Æthiopean Sage.	Subdivided into little Branches.
PLUMOUSÆ. Fig. 2. Plumous.	Verbaſcum *lichnite.* White Mullein.	Feathery, compoſed of Fine Down or Hair.
STELLATÆ. Fig. 3. Stellate.	Hippophaæ *rhombiedes.* Common Sea Buck Thorn.	Starry, diſpoſed Croſwiſe.
HAMI RECURVATÆ Fig. 4 Hooks Recurved.	Forſkholia *tenaciſſima.*	The Points Recurved.
HAMI INCURVÆ. Fig. 5. Hooks Incurved.	Arctium *lappa.* Common Burdock.	The Points Incurved.
GLOCHIDES. Fig. 6. Glochid.	Humulus *lupulus.* Hop.	Prickles with many Teeth, the Points turned Back.
TRIGLOCHITÆ. Fig. 7. Arrow-ſhaped.	Triglochin *paluſtre.* Marſh Triglochin.	Shaped like an Arrow or Arrow-ſhaped.

Glandula. glands, little Teats for throwing out the Extremitous Humour of Plants, and are either ſeſſil *(ſquat.)*; Stipilæt, having a Footſtalk, or Porus; often perforating a Leaf. *Vide*, Fig 8 in Cheiranthus. *Stock, July Flower*, Fig. 4.

UTRICULUS. Fig 9. & 10. A little Veſſel.	Sarracenia *purpurea.* Purple Side Saddle Flower.	A little Veſſel, replete with Secretory Liquor, as in Fig. 9, 10.
NEPENTHES.	*Diſtillatoria.*	
FOLIACEA. Fig. 11. Foliaceous.	Amigdalus *communis.* Bitter Almon Tree.	Are inſerted on the Leaves, and Fig. 10.

B U B E S.

FOLIASCEI. Fig. 1, Foliar.	On the Leaves.	Paſſiflora *cærulea*.
PETIOLARES. Fig. 2. Petiolar.	On the Footſtalks.	Common Paſſion Flower.
STIPULARES. Fig. 4. Stipular.	Bauhinia *divaricata*. Dwarf Mountain Ebony.	Inſerted in the Stipula.
VISCOSITAS. Fig. 5. Viſcous.	Cucubalus *viſcoſa*. Clammy Campion.	A humour of a Clammy Quality.
GLUTINOSUS. Fig. 6. Glutinous.	Salvia *glutinoſa*. Yellow Sage, or Clary	A humour whoſe quality is of a lubricating Slippery Nature.

ARMA.

GUARDS.

Acculei, ſharp Prickles fixed on the Bark of Plants.

RECTI. Fig. 1. Rect.	Solanum *mamoſum.*	Straight, without bending.
INCURVI. Fig. 2. Incurved.	Rubus *frutioſus.* Bramble.	Bending inwards.
RECURVI. Fig. 2. Recurved.	Zanthoxilum-clava *hercules.* Tooth-ach Tree.	Bending outwards.
FURCÆ. Fig. 4. Forked.	Ribes *groſſularia.* Common Gooſebery.	Prickles, divided into many Forks.
BIFIDÆ. Bitid.	Fig. 4 Divided into two.	
TRIFIDÆ. Trifid.	Fig. 6, Divided into Three.	

A R M A.

Spina a Spine Gands—a ſharp Prickle fixed in the Wood of the Trunk or Branch.

TERMINALIS. Fig. 1. Terminal.	Celaſtrus *buxifolia.* Box-leav'd Staff Tree.	Terminating the Branch.
AXILLARIS. Fig. 2. Axillar.	Prunus *ſpinoſa.* Black Thorn or Sloe.	Growing from the inſertion of the Leaves.
CALICINE. Fig. 3. Calixine.	Carduus *nutans.* Muſk Thiſtle.	Growing on the Cup or Calax.
FOLIARIS. Fig. 5. Foliar.	Yucca *glorioſa.* Superb Adam's Needle.	Growing on the Leaf.
SIMPLEX. Simple.	Fig. 1, 2, 3, 5. Undivided Single.	
5 On the Pericarpum or Fruit Datura.		Stramonium. Thorn Apple.
DIVISA. Fig. 6. Divided.	Into Two.	Artuina *biſpinoſa.* Two-ſpined Artudina.
Fig. 7. Divided into Several, or Severally Divided.	Gletitzia-tricanthus.	
STIMULI. Fig. 8. Stings.	Urtica *dioica.* Common Nettle.	The Stings making inflamatory punctures, which go off with an itching.

BRACTE.

Are FLORAL LEAVES.

COLORATÆ. Fig. 1. Coloured.	Salvia *horminum*. Red-topp'd Sage.	
CATUCÆ. Fig. 2. Catuacs	Galenia *Africana*. African Galenia.	Falling off with the Flowers.
DECIDUÆ. Fig. 3. Deſiduous.	Phytolacca *decandria*. Virginian Poke.	Falling off.
PERSISTENS. Fig. 4. Perſiſting.	Tilia *Europæa*. Common Lime Tree.	Abiding.
COMA. Fig. 5. A Cluſter.	Fritellaria-corona *Imperiales*. Crown Imperial.	Terminating in leaves above the Flowers.

PEDUNCULUS.

The Footſtalk of Flowers.

SIMPLEX. Fig. 1. Simple.	Geranium *iuquinans.*	In ſome Flowers growing from the common Footſtalk.
COMMUNE. Fig. 2. Common.	Anæthum *fœniculum.* Fennel.	A Footſtalk common to many Flowers.
PROPRIUM. Proper.	Fig. 1, 2, (*a*,)	
PARTIALIS. Fig. 3. Partial.	Fig. 2, 3, (*b.*)	
PETICELLUS. A Little Footſtalk.	Fig. 1, 3. (*a.*)	

PEDUNCULUS.

Their PLACE.

SCAPUS. Fig. 1. Stalk.	Stratiotes *alaides*. Water Aloe, or Water Soldier.	A Pediolus Rising from the Root resembling a Stalk.
RADICALIS. Radical.	Fig. 1.	
CAULINUS. Fig. 2. Caline.	Convallaria *multiflora*. Broad-leav'd Solomon's Seal.	Springing from the Stem.
RAMEUS. Fig. 3. Ramous.	Pentapetes *Phœnicea*. Indian Vervian Mallow.	Growing on the Branches.
PETIOLARES. Fig. 4. Petiolare.	Turnera *Ulmifolia*. Elm-leav'd Turnera.	Growing on the Petiole, or Footſtalk of the Leaf.

PEDUNCULUS.

Their PLACE.

CIRRHIFEROUS. Fig. 1. Cirrhiferous.	Viis *vinifera*. Vine.	Growing from the Tendrill, or Claſper.
TERMINALIS. Fig. 2. Terminal.	Coronilla *Valentina*. Small Shrubi Coronilla	Terminating the Branch.
AXILLARIS. Fig. 3. Axillar.	Convolvulus *arvenſe*. Small Bindweed.	At the inſertion of the Branch or Leaf.
LATERIFLORA. Fig. 4. Lateriflorus.	Aſclepias *vincitoxeum*. Yellow officinal Swallow-wort.	On the Sides of the Leaves.
OPPOSITIFOLIA. Fig. 5. Oppoſite the Leaves.	Symphitum *officinalis*. Common Comfrey.	Having oppoſite leaves
INTRAFOLIACEA. Fig. 6. Within the Leaves.	Ruſcus *Aculeatus*. Butcher's Broom.	Growing on the inſide of the Leaf.

PEDUNCULUS.

Their SITUATION.

ALTERNI. Fig. 1. Alternate.	Clutia *pulchella*. Broad-leav'd Clutia.	
SPARSI. Fig. 9. Sparſed.	Celtis *auſtralis*. European Nettle Tree	Scattered, irregularly placed,
OPPOSITI. Fig. 3. Oppoſite.	Lonicera *xyloſteum*. Fly Honey-ſuckle.	Oppoſite the Leaves;
VERTICILLATI. Verticillated.	Gentiana *lutea*. Yellow Gentian.	In Circles round the Stem.

PEDUNCULUS.

Their NUMBER.

SOLITARIUS. Fig. 1. Solitary.	Illicium *anisatum*. Aniseed Tree.	Single.
GEMINATUS. Fig. 2. Geminate.	Pentapetes *Phœnicea*. Indian Vervian Mallow.	By Two, or in Pairs.
UMBELLULÆ. Fig. 3. Little Umbel.	Cornus *sanguineus*. Common Dogwood.	Having many Pedunclcs from the same Centre.

PEDUNCULUS.

Their DIRECTION.

ADPRESSUS. Fig. 1 Adpreſſed.	Aconitum *Napellus.* Wolf's Bane, or Monk's Hood.	Preſſed towards the Stem.
ERECTUS. Fig. 2. Erect.	Paris *quadrifolia.* Herb Prris, or True love.	Upright.
PATENS. Fig. 3. Patent.	Paris *tamarindifolia* Tamarind-leav'd Minoſa.	Spreading.
CONFERTUS. Fig. 4. Confert.	Satureja *Juliana.* Linear-leav'd Savory.	Cloſe together.
CERNUUS. Fig 5. Drooping.	Trillium *cernuus.* Stalk Flower'd Trillium.	The Point looking downwards.
RESUPINATUS. Reſupinate.	Tab. 53, Fig. 5, Looking upwards.	
DECLINATUS. Fig. 6. Declining.	Momortica *charantia.* Hairy Male Balſam Apple.	Bent downwards, Arhwiſe.
NUTANS. Notting.	Fig. 5, 6.	
FLACCIDUS. Flaccid.	Fig. 6.	Slender, weak, the weight of the Flower makes it hang downwards.

PEDUNCULUS.

Their DIRECTION.

ADSCENDENS. Fig. 1. Aſcending.	Paſſiflora *rubra*. Red-fruited Paſſion Flower.	Riſing upwards Archways.
PENDULUS. Fig. 2. Pendent.	Cytiſſus *laburnam*. Common Laburnam.	Hanging loſe.
STRICTUS. Fig. 3. Strict.	Xeranthemum *annuum*. Eternal or Satin Flower.	Streight, Stiff.
FLEXUOSUS. Fig. 4. Flexed.	Tillandia *tenuifolia*. Narrow-leav'd Tillandſia.	
RETROFRACTUS Retrofract.		

PEDUNCULUS.

Their STRUCTURE.

TERES. Fig. 1, Round.	Prunus *cerasſus*. Cherry.	
TRIQUETER. Fig. 2. Three Sided.	Heleborus ſativa.	
TETRAGONUS. Fig. 4. Four-Sided.	Parnoſſia *paluſtris*. Graſs of Parnaſſus.	
FILIFORMIS. Fig. 4. Filiform.	Lathyrus *aphaca*. Yellow Velching.	Thread Shaped.
ATTENUATUS. Fig. 5 Attenuated.	Rhododendron *ponticum*. Purple Rhododerdron.	Tapering upwards contrary to Clavatus.
CLAVATUS. Fig. 6. Clubb-ſhaped.	Helianthus *annu*. Annual Sun Flower.	
INCRASATUS. Fig. 7. Incraſate.	Hamamelis *virginir*. Witch Hazel.	Swelling Upwards.

PEDUNCULUS.

Their STRUCTURE.

NUDUS. Fig. 1. Naked.	Napœa *lævis*. Smuth Napæa.	
SQUAMOSUS. Fig. 2. Squamus.	After *hyſſopifolia*. Hyſſop-leav'd Star-wort.	Scaly.
FOLIATUS. Fig. 3. Foliatet.	Chironia *fruteſceus*. Shrubby Chironia.	Leafy.
BRACTEATUS. Fig. 4. Bracteated.	Tilia *Europæa*. Common Lime Tree.	Furniſhed with a Floral Leaf.
GENICULATUS. Fig. 5. Geniculated.	Hibiſcus *Zeylancia*. Ceylanian Hibiſcus.	Jointed.
ARTICULATUS. Fig. 6. Articulated.	Moriſonia *Americana*. American Moriſonia.	Knotted.

PEDUNCULUS.

Their SIZE.

BREVISSIMUS. Fig. 1. Very Short.	Citrus *aurantium.* Orange.
BREVIS. Fig. 2. Short.	Rumex *crispa.* Curled Dock.
LONGUS. Fig. 3. Long.	Prunus *cerasus.* Cherry.
LONGISSIMUS. Fig. 4. Very Long.	Scorpiurus *vermiculata.* Common Caterpillar.

INFLORESCENS,

Is the Manner by which Flowers are joined to the Plant by the Peduncle or Footſtalk.

TERMINALIS. Fig. 1. Terminal.	Coronilla *valentina*. Small Shrubby Coronilla.	
LATERALIS. Fig. 2. Lateral.	Verbena *crubica*.	The Flowers inſerted on both the Lateral Sides.
SEMILATERALIS. Fig. 3. Semilateral.	Nardus *Sericea*. Mat Graſs.	The Flowers inſerted on one ſide only.
SECUNDUS. Fig. 4. Inclining to one Side.	Fumaria *lutea*. Yellow Fumatory.	
SPARSIS. Fig. 5. Sparſed.	Amigdalus *perſica*. Peach Tree.	Irregular diſperſed.
SESSILES. Fig. 6. Seſſile.	Daphne *mezerium*. Mezerium.	Setting cloſe without Footſtalk.
PEDUNCULATUS. Fig. 7. Peduncled.	Jaſminum *officinalis*. Jaſmin.	Having Footſtalks.
SOLITARIUS. Fig. 8. Solitary.	Xeranthemum *annuum* Eternal or Satin Flower.	Bearing only one Flower on the Footſtalk.

INFLORESCENS.

UNIFLORUS. Fig. 1. One Flower.	Geranium *ſanguineum.* Lancaſhire Crane's bill.	Many Flowers on one Footſtalk.
BIFLORUS. Fig. 2. Two Flowers.	Geranium *robertianum.*	Bearing Two Flowers on the Footſtalk.
TRIFLORUS. Fig. 3. Three Flowers.	Volkamaria *inermis.* Long-leav'd Smooth Volkanaria	
MULTIFLORUS. Fig. 4 Many Flowers.	Geranium moſchatellina.	Many Flowers on one Footſtalk.

INFLORESCENS.

ERECTUS. Fig. 1. Erect. — Paris *quatrifolia* / Herb Paris.

CERNUUS. Fig. 2. Drooping. — Trillium *cernuum*.

NUTANS. Fig. 3. Nodding. — Carduus *nutans*. / Muſk Thiſtle.

VERTICALIS. Fig. 4. Vertical. — Arachis *hypogæa*. / American Earth Nut.

HORIZONTALE Fig. 9. Horizontal. — Elathericum Carthagenenſis.

INFLORESCENS.

VERTICILLUS. Whorled. — Many Flowers growing round the Stalk in a Circle.

SESSILES. Fig. 1. Seſſil. — Salvia *glutinoſa*. Yellow Sage or Clary. — Squat, without any manifeſt Footſtalk.

PEDUNCULATUS. Fig. 2. Pedunculated. — Ballota *nigra*. Black Horehound. — Footſtalks elevating the Flowers.

NUDUS. Naked. — Fig. 1, having no Involurum.

INVOLUCRATUS. Fig. 3. Involucrated. — Galeobtelon *luteum*. Yellow Galeobtelon. — Furniſhed with an Involucrum.

BRACTEATUS. Fig. 4. Bracteated.

CONFERTUS. Confert. — Fig. 1, 2, 4. Cloſe together.

DISTANS. Diſtant. — Fig. 3. diſtant from one another.

INFLORESCENS.

Capitalum, when many Flowers together forming a Globe.

SUBROTUNDUM. Fig. 1. Subrotund. — Trifolium *pratenſe*. Purple Trefoil or Glover.

GLOBOSUM. Fig 2. Globour. — Echinops *ſphæracæphlus*. Globe Thiſtle.

DIMIDIATUM. Fig. 3. Halfround. — Trifolium *repens*. Dutch Clover.

FOLIOSUM. Fig. 4. With Leaves. — Trifolium *glomeratum*. Round-headed Trefoil.

NUDUM. Fig. 5 Naked. — Trifolium *alpiuum*. Alpine Trefoil.

FASICULATUM. Faſficled. — Dianthus *barbatum*. Sweet William.

INFLORESCENS.

Spica, a Spike, the Flowers are Seſſile growing round alternate on a common Peduncle.

SIMPLEX. Fig. 1. Simple.	Cyperus *monoſtachium.*	A ſingle Spike undivided.
COMPOSITA. Fig. 2. Compoſite.	Chenopodium *bonus henricus.* Bonus Henricus.	Many little Spikes growing from the common Peduncle.
GLOMERATUS. Fig 3. Glomerate.	Scirppus *holoſchœnus* Round-headed Club-ruſh.	Many little Spikes or Globules crouded together.
OVATA. Fig. 4. Ovate.	Lagurus *ovatus.* Oval Spiked Lagurus.	Egg-ſhaped.
VENTRICOSA. Fig. 5, Ventrious.	Phalaris *arundiana.* Red Canary Graſs.	Swoln, gouty.
CYLINDRICA. Fig. 6. Cylidrical.	Phleum *pratenſe.* Meadow Catt's-tail Graſs.	

S P I C A.

SECUNDA. Fig. 1. One Sided.	Nardus *Stricta.* Mat Grafs.	
INTERRUPTA. Fig. 2. Interrupt.	Achyranthes *Cappacea.* Spreading Achyranthes.	Alternately Smaller.
IMBRICATA. Fig. 3. Imbricated.	Salvia *Hiſpanica.* Spaniſh Sage.	Placed like Scales or Tiles on a Houſe.
ARTICULATA. Fig. 4. Articulated.	Tripſacum *dactillis.* Jointed Tripſacum.	
RAMOSA. Fig. 5. Ramous.	Eriophorum *poliſtachis.* Cotton grafs.	Branching Variouſly.
LINEARIS Fig. 6. Linear.	Triticum *repens.* Couch Grafs.	Of equal Width, Lengthways.

S P I C A.

A Spike, the Flower growing on a common Peduncle.

CILIATA. Fig. 1. Ciliated.	Phleum *pratenſe*. Cat's Tail Graſs.
FOLEACEO. Fig. 2. Leafy.	Verbena *orbica*.
COMOSA. Tufted or Crowned.	Lavandula *Stæchas*. French Lavender.

CORYMBUS.

A kind of Spike, whoſe Flowers are furniſhed with Footſtalks ſo proportioned to their ſituation as to elevate all the Flowers of the Spike to the ſame height.

SIMPLEX. Fig. 1. Simple.
- Spirea *opulifolia*.
- Virginian Gilder Roſe, or Spirea.

COMPOSITA. Fig. 2. Compoſite.
- Senecio *Jacobea*.
- Common Ragwort.

THYRSUS.

A kind of a crowded Panicle of an Ovate Form.

DIFFUSUS Fig. 1. Diffuse. — Syringa *vulgaris*. Lelac.

FOLIALUS. Fig. 2. Foliated. — Tuffilago *alba*. White Colt's Foot.

RACEMUS.

A Bunch of Flowers, the Peduncles coming at the Sides.

SIMPLEX. Fig. 1. Simple.	Phytolacca *decandria*. / American Nightſhade.	Undivided.
COMPOSITA. Fig. 2. Compoſite.	Vitis *vinifera*. / Vine.	Divided into Many.
UNILATERALES. Fig. 3. Unilateral.	Heliotropium *malabarium*. / Malabar Turnſole.	All the Flowers growing on one Side.
SECUNDUS. Fig. 4. Turning to one Side.	Lathyrus *latifolia*. / Everlaſting Pea.	The Flowers bending all to one Side.

RACEMUS.

PEDATUS. Fig. 1, Pedate.	Limodorum *ſinuatum.*	The Footſtalk coming on one ſide, like the Toes of the Feet.
CONJUGATUS. Conjugated.	Fig. 1 joined by two.	
ERECTUS. Fig. 2. Erect.	Cheiranthus *incanis.* Stock July Flower.	Upright.
LAXUS. Fig. 3. Lax.	Citiſus *Laburnum.* Common Laburnum.	Looſe, not cloſely connected.
NUDUS. Fig. 4. Nodding.	Ribes *rubra.* Red Currants.	Hanging downwards.
FOLIATUS. Fig. 5. Foliated.	Arbutus *unedo.* Strawberry Tree.	Having Leaves.

PANICULA.

A Panicle, the Flowers ſcattered on Peduncles that are divided in different Forms.

DIFFUSÆ. Fig. 1. Diffuſe.
- Avena *fatua*.
- Wild Oat.

COMPOSITA. Fig. 2. Compoſite.
- Bromus Mollis.
- Field Broom Graſs.

} When many Flowers come together.

SIMPLEX. Simple.
- When but few Flowers.

FRUCTIFICATIO.

Fructification, a temporary part of Vegetables called the Generation.

Calyx, a Flower Cup, is the Termination of the outer Bark of the Plant, present in the Fructification.

Perianthium, a Flower Cup, whose Station is close to the Fructification.

FRUCTIFICATIONIS. Fig. 1. Of the Fructification.	Rubus *fruticosus*. Common Bramble.	When containing both Stamens and Germen
FLORIS. Fig. 2. Of the Flower.	Mercurialis *perennis*. Dog's Mercury.	Containg the Stamina without the Germen.
FRUCTUS. Fig. 3. Of the Fruit.	Mercurialis. ————	Containing the Germen without the Stamina.
PROPRIUM. Fig. 4. Proper.	Œnanthe *crocata*. Hemlock.	With respect to the Flower.
MONOPHYLLUM. Fig. 5. Monophyllous.	Citrus *aurantium*. Orange.	Consisting of one leaf.
POLYPHYLLUM. Fig. 6. Polyphyllous.	Geropogon *glabrum*. Old Man's Beard.	Consisting of many Leaves.
BIFIDUM. Fig. 7. Bifid.	Fumaria *lutea*. Yellow Fumatory.	Divided into Two.
TRIFIDUM. Fig. 8. Trifid.	Rumex *crispa*. Great curled Dock.	Divided into Three.
QUADRIFIDUM. Fig. 9. Quadrifid.	Sagina *procumbens*. Procumbent Pearl Wort.	Divided into Four.
QUINQUEFIDUM. Fig. 10. Quinquefid.	Stellaria *Holostea* Greater Stitch Wort.	

CALYX.

MULTIFIDUM. Fig. 11. Multified.	Ceratophyllum *demersum.* Prickly feeded Hornwort.	Many times Divided.
BIPARTITUM. Fig. 12. Bipartite.	Adoxa *Tuberosa.* Tuberose Moschadell.	Divided into Two Segments.
TRIPARTITUM. Fig. 13. Tripartite.	Mercurialis *perennis.* Dog's Mercury.	Divided into Three Segments.
QUADRIPARTITUM Fig. 14. Quadripartite.	Morus *nigra.* Mulberry.	Divided into Four Segments.
QUINQUEPARTITUM. Fig. 15. Quinquepartite.	Parnassia *palustris.* Grass of Parnassus.	Into Five Segments.
INTEGRUM. Fig 16. Integer, or Intire.	Hura *crepitans.* Sand-box Tree.	Undivided.
TUBULOSUM. Fig. 17. Tubulous.	Monarda *Fistulosa.* Fistulous Monarda.	Forming a Tube.
PATENS. Fig. 18. Patent.	Paris *Quadrifolia.* Herb Paris or True-love.	Spreading.

C A L Y X.

REFLEXUM. Fig. 1. Reflexed. — Echinops *sphærocephalus*. Globe thistle.

INFLATUM. Fig. 2. Inflated. — Hermania *Alnifolia*. Alder-leav'd Hermannia.

ABREVIATUM. Fig. 3. Abreviated.

LONGUS. Fig. 4. Long. — Œnothera *biennis*. Tree Primrose.

OBTUSUM. Fig. 5. Obtuse. — Rhodiola *rosea*. Rose Tree.

ACUTUM. Fig. 6. Acute. — Rumex *crispa*. Great Curled Dock.

SPINOSUM. Fig. 7. Spinous. — Centauria *Calcitrapa*. Common Star, Centuary or Thistle.

ACULEATUM. Fig. 8. Prickly. — Dipsacus *fullonum*. Teazel.

SUPERUM. Fig. 9. Superouse. — Canna *Indica*. Indian flowering reed. Standing above the Germen.

INFERUS. Fig. 10. Inferous. — Euphorbia *lathyrus*. Burning thorny Plant, or Spurge. Standing below the Germen.

COMMUNE. Common. — Fig. 7, 11, 12, 16, containing many Flowers, as in the compound Flowers.

IMBRICATUM. Imbricated. — Fig. 7, 8, 11, 12, various Scales lying over one another like Tiles on a House.

C A L Y X.

SQUARROSUM. Fig. 11. Squarrous.	Conyza *squarrosa.* Great Flea-bane.	With Scales pointing many ways.
SCARIOSUM. Fig. 12. Scarious.	Centourea *orientalis.* Oriental Centaury.	The margins Membranaceous, Dry, Sounding when touched.
TURBINATUM. Fig. 13. Turbinated	Polygonum *fagopyrum.* Buck Wheat,	Shaped like a Top.
GIBBUM. Fig. 14. Gibbous.	Lunaria *Annua,* Moon Wort, or Honesty.	Swelling out at the Base.
CYLINDRICUM. Fig. 15. Cylindric.	Erigeron *ficulum.* Red-ſtalk'd Erigeron.	Forming a Cylinder.
CALYCULATUM. Fig. 16. Caliculated.	Prenanthes *purpurea.* Purple Prenanthes.	A leſſer Calyx incircles the larger Calyx.

INVOLUCRUM.

An Involucrum is a kind of Calyx, ſtanding remote from the Flower.

UNIVERSALIS. Fig. 1. Univerſal.	Selinum *paluſtre.* Marſh Selinum.	In umbeliferous Plants Standing under the univerſal Umbel (*a.*)
PARTIALIS. Fig. 2. Partial.	Fig. 1. (*b.*) Standing under the partial Umbel.	
PROPRIUM. Fig. 3. Proper.	Paſſiflora *cærulea.* Blue Paſſion Flower.	Always under the Flowers.

G L U M A.

A Huſk, a Calyx or Cup belonging to Graſſe, whoſe Flowers it embraces with the Velves folded over.

UNIFLORA. Fig. 1. Uniflorus.	Anthoxanthum *odoratum.* Vernal Graſs.	Embraces one Flower only.
MULTIFLORA. Fig. 2. Multiflorous.	Avena *fatua.* Wild Oats.	When it includes many Flowers.
UNIVALVIS. Fig. 3. Univalve.	Scirpus *lacuſtris.* Tall Clubb, or Bull Ruſh.	When there is conſtantly one Scale.
BIVALVIS. Fig. 4. Bivalve.	Phalaris *canarienſe.* Canary Graſs.	When having two Valves.
TRIVALVIS. Fig. 5. Trivalve.	Panicum *ſanguineum.* Cock's Foot Panick Graſs.	When having three Valves.
MULTIVALVIS. Fig. 6. Multivalve.	Bobartia *Indica.*	Having many Valves.
COLORATA. Fig. 7. Coloured.	Nardus *Stricta.*	
GLABRA. Smooth.	Mat Graſs.	
HISPIDA. Fig. 8. Hiſpid.	Bobortia, covered with hard Hairs.	
MUDICA. Fig. 9. Mude.	Milium *effuſum.* Millet Graſs.	Without Points, or Ariſta.
ARISTA. Fig. 10. Beard.	An Awl-ſhaped Beard, growing on the Huſk.	

G L U M A.

TERMINALIS. Fig. 11. Terminal.	Stipa *pennata*. Feather Grafs.	Terminating the Huſk
TORSALIS. Fig. 12. Torſal.	Anthoxanthum *odoratum*. Vernal Grafs.	Fixed on the Back of the Huſk.
TORTILIS. Fig. 13. Tortil.	Avena *fatua*. Wild Oats.	Twiſted.

AMENTUM and SPATHA.

AMENTIUM. Fig. 1. Catkin. — Coryllus *avelana*. Hazel Nut Tree. — A common Receptacle

Spatha, a Sheath, a kind of Cup or Calyx, burſting lengthwiſe.

UNIVALVIS. Fig. 2. Univalve. — Arum *maculatum*. Wake Robin. — Having one Valve.

BIVALVIS. Fig. 3. Bivalve, or Dimidiate. — Butomus *umbellatus*. Water Gladiolus. — Having two Valves.

Calyptra, a Veil or Hood, covering the Anthera of Moſſes.

RECTA. Fig. 4. Rect.

OBLIQUA. Fig. 5. Oblique. — Brium *Cæſpiticium*. Matted Bryum.

Volva, a membranaceous Calyx, proper to the Funge.

APROXIMATA. Fig. 6. Aproximate. — Agaricus *campeſtres*. Field Muſhroom. — Cloſe to the head.

REMOTA. Fig. 7. Remote.

COROLLA.

Corolla, is the Termination of the inner Bark, is present in the Flower e. g.

MONOPEDULA. Fig. 1. One Petal.	Spigelia *Anthelmia*. Annual Worm Grass.
BIPETALUS. Fig. 2. Two Petals.	Atraphaxis *Spinosa*. Prickly Branched Atraphaxis.
TRIPETALUS. Fig 3. Three Petals.	Tradescantia *Virginiana*. Spider Wort.
TETRA PETALUS. Fig. 4. Four Petals.	Cheiranthus *Incanus*. Stock July Flower.
QUINQUEPETALUS Fig. 5. Five Petals.	Cratægus *Aira*. White Bean Tree.
HEXA PETALUS. Fig. 6. Six Petals.	Narcissus *poeticus*. White Narcissus.
MULTI PETALUS. Fig. 7. Many Petals.	Adonis *vernalis*. Spring Adonis.
TUBULOSUS. Fig. 8. Tubulous.	Primula *officinalis*. Cowslip. (*a*.)
LIMBUS. The Limb. Fig. 9.	Fig. 8, 9, (*b*.)
UNGUIS. The Claw.	Fig. 9, (*a*.)
REGULARIS. Regular.	Fig. 4. 5, 6.
IRREGULARIS. Fig. 10. Irregular.	Viola *canina*. Dog's Violet.

COROLLA.

INÆQUALIS. Fig. 11. Unequal.	Rhodora *Canadenſis*. Canadian Rhodora.
GLOBOSA. Fig. 12. Globous.	Erica.
CAMPANULATA. Fig. 13. Bell-Shaped.	Campanula *trachelium*. Canterbury Bell.
INFUNDIBILIFORMIS. Fig. 14. Infundibiliforme.	Symphitum *officinale*. Common Comfrey.
HYPOCRATIFORMIS. Fig. 15. Salverſhaped.	Kalmia *anguſtifolia*. Narrow-leav'd Kalmia.

COROLLA.

ROTATA. Fig. 1. Rotate.	Solanum *Pſuedo-capſicum.* Winter Cherry.	Wheel ſhaped.
RINGENS. Fig. 2. Ringent.	Salvia *officinalis.* Common Sage.	Gaping.
Fig. 3.	Aconitum *napellus.* Common Wolf's bane.	
PERSONATA. Fig. 4. Maſqued.	Digitalis *purpurea.* Purple Fox Glove.	
CRUCIATA. Fig. 5. Croſs-ſhaped.	Cheiranthus *incanus.* Stock July Flower.	
CONCAVA. Fig. 6. Concave.	Cralægus *aira.* White Bean Tree.	
PATENS. Spreading.	Fig. 5, 6, 8, 10.	
PAPILIONACEUS. Fig. 7. Papilionaceus.	Lathyrus *Latifolia.* Everlaſting Pea.	
COMPOSITA. Fig. 8. Compoſite.	After *Chinenſis.* China After.	
LIGULATA. Ligulate. Fig. 9. TUBULOSA. Tubulous.	(*a.*) Tongue Shaped. (*b.*) the Floret's Tubulous.	After, conſiſting of Ligulate and Tubulous Florets.
IMBRICATA. Fig. 10, Imbricated.	Leontodon *taraxacum.* Dandelion.	
CONYZA Squarosa. Fig. 11. Plowman's Spikenard.	An agragat Flower, conſiſting of Toubulous Flowers.	

NECTARIUM.

Is that part of a Flower that bears the Honey, or Meliferous Juices.

PROPRIUM. Fig. 1. Proper.	Naciſſus *Daffodil.*	So called as a diſtinct part of the Flower.
CORNICULATUM. Fig. 2. Horn Shaped.	Aquilegia. Columbine.	
PETALINUM. Fig. 3. On the Petals.	Ranunculus *bulboſus.* Crowfoot, or Butter Cup.	
KIGGELARIA. *Africana.* Fig. 4. African Kiggelara.		
TRITELARIA Corona *Imperialis.* Fig. 5. Crown Imperial.		
PARNASSIA *Paluſtris.* Fig. 6. Graſs of Parnaſſus.		
NERIUM *Oleander.* Fig. 7. Roſe Bay.		
RADIATED. Fig. 8. In a Ray.	Paſſiflora *cærulea;* Common Paſſion Flower.	
PEDUNCULATUS. Peduncled.	Aconitum *napellus.* Monkſhood.	

STAMENS and ANTHERA.

Are the Male part of a Flower, is viſcus, preparing the Pollen or Farina, and conſiſts of *Filaments* and *Anthera*.

FILAMENTUM. Fig. 1. Filament.	(*a*.)	
ÆQUALIS. Fig. 2. Equal.	(*a*.) as in Tulips.	
INÆQUALIA. Fig. 3. Unequal.	Cheiranthus *Incanis*. Stock July Flower.	
DIDO. Fig. 4.	Melittis *Meliſiphyllis*. Balm-leav'd Meliſiphyllis.	
CONNATA. Fig. 5. United.	Geranium *Africanum*. African Geranium.	And in Fig. 6.

ANTHERA.

DISTINCTA. Diſtinct.	Fig. 1, 2, (*a*.) 3, 4, 5, not cohering.	
CONNATA. Fig. 6. United.	Lobelia *Cardinalis* Cardinal Flower.	Joined by the ſides into one body.
INCUMBENS. Fig. 7. Incumbent.	As in Lillies.	
LATERALES Fig. 8. Latera.	Canna *Indica*. Indian flowering Reed.	Adhering to the Margin of the Superior ſide of the Nectarium
GLOBOSA. Fig. 9. Globus.	Juniperus *communis*. Common Juniper.	

ANTHERA.

DIDIMÆ. Fig. 10. Twins.	Salix. Willow.	
SUBULATA. Fig. 11. Awl-ſhaped.	Fig. 1, 2, (*b.*)	
SAGITTATATÆ. Fig. 12. Arrow-ſhaped.	Crocus.	
BICORNIS. Fig. 13. Two Horned.	Erica *abietina*. Fir Heath.	
ERUPTUS. Fig. 14. Burſting.	Melittis *meliſſiphyllus*. Balm-leav'd Meliſſiphyllis.	Diſcharging the Forma with an elaſtic motion.

PISTILLUM.

The *Piſtillum*, a viſcous Humour adhering to the Fruit for the reception of the Pollen, and is the Female Organ of Generation.

The *Germen* is the Embryo or Rudiment of the Fruit, yet immature.

The *Stylus*, is the Part that elevates the *Stigma* from the Germen.

The *Stigma*, is the Summit or apex of the Riſtillum, covered with a Menſtruous moiſter, that breaks and diſſolves the Pollen, and fits it for impregnation of the Germen.

SUPERUM. Fig. 1. Above the Corolla.	Wachendorfia *thyrſiflo-lia*. simple ſtalked Wachendorfia.	Included in the Corolla.
INFERUM. Fig. 2. Inferous.	Œnothera *Biennis*. Tree Primroſe.	Below the Corolla.
PEDUNCULATUS. Fig. 3. Peduncled.	Euporbia. Spurge.	Having a Peduncle.
FILIFORMIS. Fig. 4. Filiforme.	Melittis *melliſiphyllus*. Balm-leav'd Melittis.	Thread-ſhaped.
SUBULATUS. Fig. 5. Subulate.		
CLAVATUS. Fig. 6. Club-ſhaped.	Leucojum.	
ERECTUS. Erect.	Fig. 1, 2, 4, 9, 10, 11.	
DECLINATUS. Fig. 7. Declining.	Niſolia.	
ADSCENDENS. Fig. 8. Aſcending.	Anthyllis *tetraphylla*. Kidney Vetch.	

SIMPLEX. Fig. 9. Simple.	Dipſacus. Teazel.	
BIFIDUS. Fig. 10. Bifid.	Calendula *officinalis*. Marigold.	Twice divided.
TRIFIDUS. Fig. 11. Trifid.	Sifyrinchium *Bermudiana*. Bermudiana.	Three times Divided.
QUADRIFIDUS. Fig. 12. Quadrifid.	Populus *nigra*. Black Poplar.	Four times Divided.
QUINQUEFIDUS. Fig. 13. Quinquefid.	Geranium. Graine's Bill.	Five times Divided.
MULTIFIDUS. Fig. 14. Multifid.	Aleca *roſea*. Hollyhock.	Many times Divided.
PERFORATUM. Perforated.	Fig. 14, (*a*.) hollow.	
CAPITATIS. Fig 15. Capitate.	Punica *granatum*. Pomegranate.	Having a Head.

PERICARPIUM.

A *Capſule* or Seed veſſel, is the Germen grown to Maturity, big with *Seeds*, which when ripe it diſcharges the Seeds.

CAPSULA, Fig. 1. Capſule.	Stellaria *Holoſteum*. Stitchwort.	
VALVULA. A Valve.	Fig. 1, (*a*.)	One Cell.
UNILOCULARIS. Unilocular.	Fig. 11.	
BILOCULARIS. Fig. 2. Bilocular.	Lobelia *Gardinalis*, Cardinal Flower.	Two Cells.
TRICOECA. Fig 3. Trilocularis. Trilocular.	Euphorbia. Spurge. Fig. 3, Three Cells.	Having three protoberent knobs.
QUADRILOCULARIS. Fig. 4. Quadrilocular.	Œnethera *Biennis*. Tree Primroſe.	Four Cells.
QUINQUELOCULARIS Fig. 5. Five Locular.	Sarracenia *flava*. Yellow Side Saddle Flower.	Five Cells.
SEXLOCULARIS. Fig. 6. Six Locular.	Ariſtolochia *Clematis*. Birth wort.	Six Cells.
OCTOLOCULARIS. Fig. 7. Eight Locular.	Rhodiola *roſea*. Roſe root.	Eight Cells.
NOVEMLOCULARIS. Fig. 8. Nine Locular.	Citrus *Aurantium*. Orange.	Nine Cells.
DECEMLOCULARIS. Fig. 9. Ten Locular.	Linum *Uſitatiſimus*. Flax.	Ten Cells.

PERICARPIUM.

DIDIMÆ. Fig. 10. Twins.	Mercurialis *perennis*. Dog's Mercury.	
CIRCUMCISSA. Fig. 11. Circumciſed.	Plantago *major*. Roſe Plantain.	Parting horizontally in the middle.
ELASTICE. Fig. 12. Elaſtic.	Impatiens *Balſamina*. Garden Balſam.	
INFLATIS. Fig. 13. Inflated.	Colutea *arboreſcens*. Common Bladder ſenna.	

PERICARPIUM.

SILIQUA. Fig. 1. A Shell.	Cheiranthus *Incanis.* Stock July Flower.	A Pericarpium of two Valves, in which the Seeds are fixed alternately to the two oppoſite Sutures.
SILICULA. Fig. 2.	Fumaria *Lutea.* Yellow Fumatory.	A little Bod.
TORULOSA. Fig. 3.	Raphanus. Radiſh.	Brawni Protuberances, when the Pericarpium is bunched out by the Seeds.
ARTICULATUS. Fig. 4. Articulated.	Hypocoum *procumbes.*	In Joints.
PARALLELUM. Parallel.	Fig. 1.	
TRANSVERSUM DISSEPIMENTUM. Fig. 5. The Diſſepiment runing croſſwiſe.	Polygala *Myrtifolia.* Myrtle-leav'd Polygala.	
LEGUMEN. Fig. 6. A Shell.	Lathyrus *latifolia.* Everlaſting Pea.	Two Valved, the Seeds fixed to one Suture only.
ISTHMUS INTERCEPTUM.	Pods with various croſs diviſions, forming diſtinct cells, as in Fig. 5, and 8.	
SCORPIURUS Vermiculate. Fig 7. Common Caterpillar.		
CERATONIA Siliqua. St. John's Bread.		

PERICARPIUM.

FOLICULUS. Fig. 1. A Folicle.	Periploca *Græca.*	A Pericarpium having one Valve, gaping lengthwiſe on one ſide, the Seeds not fixed to the Sutures.
DRUPA. Fig. 2. Drupe.	Ceraſus. Cherry.	A Pulpi Pericarpium, without Valves, containing a ſtone or nut.
DRUPA SICCA. Fig. 3. Dry Drupa.	Juglans. Wallnut.	Oppoſite to the foregoing, dry.
POMUM. Fig. 4. An Apple.	A fleſhy Pericarpium without Valves, containing a Capſule.	
BACCA. Fig. 5. Berry.	Sorbus *aucuparia.* White Bean Tree.	A Pulpy Pericarpium without Valves, containing naked Seeds.
NIDULANTIA. Fig. 6.	Ribes *croſſularia.* Gooſe Berry.	The Seeds neſtling in the pulp of the Berry.
STROBILUS. Fig. 7. A Cone.	Pinus *ſylveſtris.* Scotch Fir.	A Pericarpium formed from an Amentum wit hhard Scales.

S E M E N.

Seed, the Rudiment of a new Plant; are known according to the Number, Figure, Superfices and Confiſtence.

1. HILUM, the Eye, an external Scar of the Seed, where it has been fixed to the Fruit or Receptacle, as in the Bean.

2. CORCULUM, The Eſſence of a new Plant within the Seeds, c. b.

3. PLUMULA, a part of the Corculum, the aſcending Scaly Part of the Plant.

ROSTELLUM, the deſcending part of the Corculum that forms the Root. (*c.*)

COTYLEDON, the ſide Lobes of the Seed, of a porous ſubſtance, and periſhes. (*d.*) Fig. 2, 3.

CORONA. Fig. 4. Crown.	Dipſacus *fullonum.* Wild Teazel.	A little Cup, adhering to the top of the Seed, is deciduous.
PAPPUS. Fig. 5. Pappous.	Carduus. Thiſtle.	A downy feathered Cup, adhering to the Top of the Seed, by which it flies.
STIPITATUS. Fig. 6. Stipitate	A kind of a thread like Trunk, elevating the Down, and connecting the Seeds.	
ARISTATUS. Fig. 7. Chaffy.	Helianthus *annua.* Annual Sun Flower.	Having two Ariſte, are deciduous.
CAPILLARIS. Fig. 8. Hairy.	Hierachium *Piloſella.* Mouſe-ear Hawkweed	Simple undivided hairs
PLUMOSUS. Fig. 9. Plumous.	Cnicus *oleraceus.* Pale-flowered Cnicus.	Feathery Hairs.

S E M E N.

C A U D A. Fig. 10. Tail.	Atragena *Alpina.* Alpine Atragena.	Having a feathery tail.
N A M U S. Fig. 11. Nooked.	Daucus *carota.* Carot.	
A R I L L U S. Fig. 12.	Euonimus *Europæus.* Common Spindle Tree	The exterior Coat of a Seed falls off Spontaneously. (*a.*)
A L A. Fig. 13. Wing.	Pinus *Sylveſtris.* Scotch Fir.	A Membranaceous Wing, fixed to the Seed.
Fig. 14.	Platanis *Orientalis.* Oriental Plain Tree.	
N U X. Fig. 15. Nut.	Coryllus *Avellana.* Hazel Nut.	A Seed, covered with a bony epiternus or Shell.

RECEPTACULUM.

The Receptacle is the Baſe, by which the Parts of Fructification are connected.

COMMUNE. Fig. 1. Common.	Calendula *officinalis.* Common Marigold.	Containing many Flowers and Fruit, as alſo in Fig. 1, 2, 3.
PUNCTATUM. Fig. 2. Punctated.	Leontodon *Taraxacum.* Dandelion.	Marked with hollow Punctures.
PILOSUM. Fig. 3. Hairy.	Carduus. Thiſtle.	
PALEACEUM. Fig. 4. Paleaceous.	Rudbeckia *purpurea.* Purple Rudbeckia.	Chaffy Scales, which diſtinguiſh the Flowers.
PLANUM. Plain Flat.	Fig. 1.	
CONICUM. Fig. 5. Conic.	Dipſacus *fullonum.* Wild Teazel.	Cone ſhaped, round, leſſening towards the point.
SUBULATUM. Fig. 6. Subulate.	Myoſurus *minimis.* Mouſe Tail.	Shaped like an Awl.
FLORIS. Fig. 7. FRUCTUS.	Of the Flower, and of the Fruit.	Rubus *Fruticoſus.* Bramble.
FLOS COMPOSITIS. Compound Flower.	Fig. 1, 2, 3.	
FLOS AGREGATIS. Fig. 8. Agregate Flowers.	Scabioſa *ſucciſſa.* Devil's-bit Scabious.	The Receptacle is longer, the Flowers have little Peduncles.

RECEPTACULUM.

Umbella, an Umbel, a Receptacle which from a common Centre runs out into Thread-ſhaped Footſtalks of Proportionate lengths.

SIMPLEX. Fig. 9. Simple.	Androſace *Septentrionalis.* / Foothed-leav'd Androſee.	The Footſtalks from one centre of the Receptacle.
COMPOSITA. Fig. 10 Compoſite.	Bupleurum *rotundifolium.* / Hare's Ear, or Thorw Wax.	When every Footſtalk of the general Umbel produces a partial Umbel.
UNIVERSALIS. Univerſal.	(*a.*) Fig. 10, compoſed of many little Umbels, (*b.*) the Partial Umbel.	
PROLIFERA. Fig. 11. Paolifer.	Œnanthe *crocata.* / Hemlock.	An Umbel more than decompound.
CYMA. Fig. 12.	Viburnum *Tinus.* / Laureſtinus.	A Receptacle producing many Footſtalks from the ſame centre, that are of unequal lengths.
RACHIS. Fig. 13.	Priànus *ſylveſtris.* / Scotch Fir.	A Receptacle, the Fructification is fixed to it lengthwiſe, forming a Spike.
SPADIX. Fig. 14.	Arum *maculatum.* / Wake Robin.	A Receptacle, produced within a Spatha or Sheath, is ſimple, not divided.
SPADIX. Fig. 15.	A Receptacle proper to the Palms, and is divided.	

BULBUS.

A Bulb, is an Hibernacle placed on the deſcending Caudex, and contains the Rudiments of the Plant and Leaf that periſhes.

SOLITUS. Fig. 1. Solid.	Ranunculus *bulboſus.* Butter Cup.	A Solid fleſhy Bulb, without any internal diviſion.
TUNICATUS. Fig. 2. Coated.	Allium *cæpa.* Onion.	Coats lying over each other.
SQUAMATUS. Fig. 3. Squamous.	Lilium *candidum.* White Lilly.	Conſiſting of Scales.
CAULINUS. Fig. 4. Cauline.	Lilium *bulbiferum.* Bulb-bearing Lilly.	Growing on the Stem, of the Plant.

Gemma. a Bud, is an Hibernacle, with its Leaves, &c.

FOLIARIS. Fig. 5. Foliar.	Betula *alnus.* Alder Tree.	To Leaves only *(c.)*
FLORALIS. Fig. 6. Floral.	Corylus *avelana.* Hazel Nut.	To Flowers only *(a.*
COMUNIS. Fig. 7. Common.	Amigtalus *Perſica.* Peach Tree.	Common to both flowers and Leaves. *(a)*

VERNATIO.

Vernation is the manner how the Leaves are folded in the Gem or Bud, as ſeen.

Fig. 1. CONVOLUTE, Canna *indica.*

2. INVOLUTE, Aliſma *Plantago*, *Potamogeton*, *Viola.*

3. REVOLUTE, Primula *veris* Roſmarinus Nerium.

4. OBVOLUTE, Dianthus *barbatus* Lychnis Dipſacus.

5. CONVOLUTE, Prunus *ceraſus* Lactuca Hierachium.

6. IMBRICATE, Campanula *rotundifolia.*

7. EQUITANT, Iris Pſeudo, *Acorus.* Laurus. Daphne. Syringa: With two prominent Angles.

8. PLICATE, Veratum *album.* Malva. Urtica. Paſſiflora.

9. CONVOLUTE, *doubly*, Arum *maculatum.* Melianthus Roſa: more than one leaf.

10. INVOLUTE, *oppoſite.* Pyrus *Malus.* Commelina *annua.*

11. INVOLUTE, *alternate.*

12. REVOLUTE, *oppoſite.*

13. CONVOLUTE, *doubly.*

14. COVOLUTE, *trebly.*

15. CIRCINALE, *Spirale.*

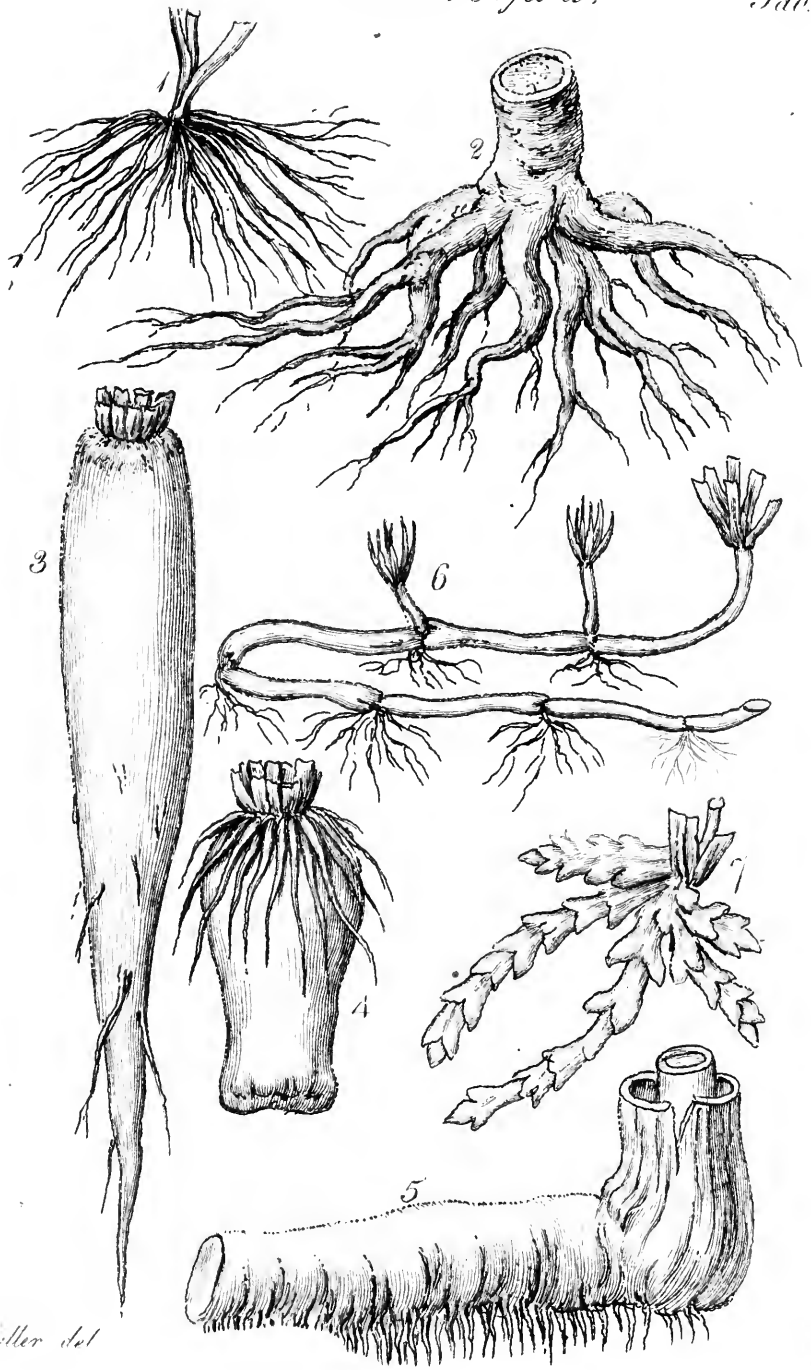
EQUITANT, ancipit. Equitant three ways, ſo as to form a Triangle.

ERRATA.

Page	for	Read
2	RAMIX	RADIX.
4	Fig. 2, fuffrutious	fuffruticofe.
5	Fig. 1. ftave	flexures.
	Fig. 2. Tripe	Triple.
9	Fig. 2, Angeld	Angled.
13	Fig. 3. Bulbierfus	Bulbiferus
23	Fig 48. liked	like.
28	Fig. 131, Sempervinens	Sempervirens.
35	Fig. 3, Saurus	Saururus.
39	Fig. 5, Palm	Palme.
	INTERRIGIMÆ	INTEGERRIMÆ.
40	Fig. 4, Vitus	Vitis.
	Spiralings	Spiraly.
41	Fig. 4, lichninus	lichnides.
42	Fig. 5, Aretvim	Aretium.
45	Gands	Glands.
	Fig. 6. Artudina	Artuina.
46	BRACTE	BRACTEÆ.
	Fig. 2, Catuics	Catuca.
48	Fig. 2, Caline	Cauline.
49	Fig. 1, Viis	Vitis.
52	Fig. 3, Paris	Mimofa.
54	Fig. 4, Parnofia	Parnaffia.
	Fig. 6, anna	annual.
	Fig. 7, Virginir	Virginia.
55	Fig. 1, Napcea	Napæa.
	Fig. 7, Zeylencia	Zeylanica.
57	Fig. 2, crubico	orbica
58	Fig. 1, Many	One
60	NTUS	NUTUS.
61	Fig. 2, Globour	Globus
	Sphæricephley	Sphæracephalus.
62	Fig. 4, Ovais	Ovatis
63	Fig. 2, Cappaceo	Iappacea
64	Fig. 2, Orbico	Orubica
66	FOLIALUS	FOLIATUS.
68	Fig. , NUDUS	NUTANS.
70	Fig. 9, Sigmo	Sagina.
73	Fig. , Bobortia	Bobartia.
76	Cralegus	Cratægus.
77	Fig. 1, Naciffus	Narciffus.
	Fig. 5, TRITELARIA	FRITELARIA.
78	Fig. 14, Forma	Farina.
79	Fig. 4, FILIRFORMIS	FILIFORMIS.
80	Fig. 3, TRCOECA	TRICOCA.
86	Fig. , altenave	alterne.

OMISSION.

Tab. 60. Fig. 4.	BRACTEATUS.	having floral leaves.
Tab. 71.	ABREVIATUM.	when the Cup, or Calyx, is fhorter than the Tube of the Flower.
Tab. 73. Fig. 7.	COLORATA.	
Tab. 74. Fig. 4.	RECTA.	upright.



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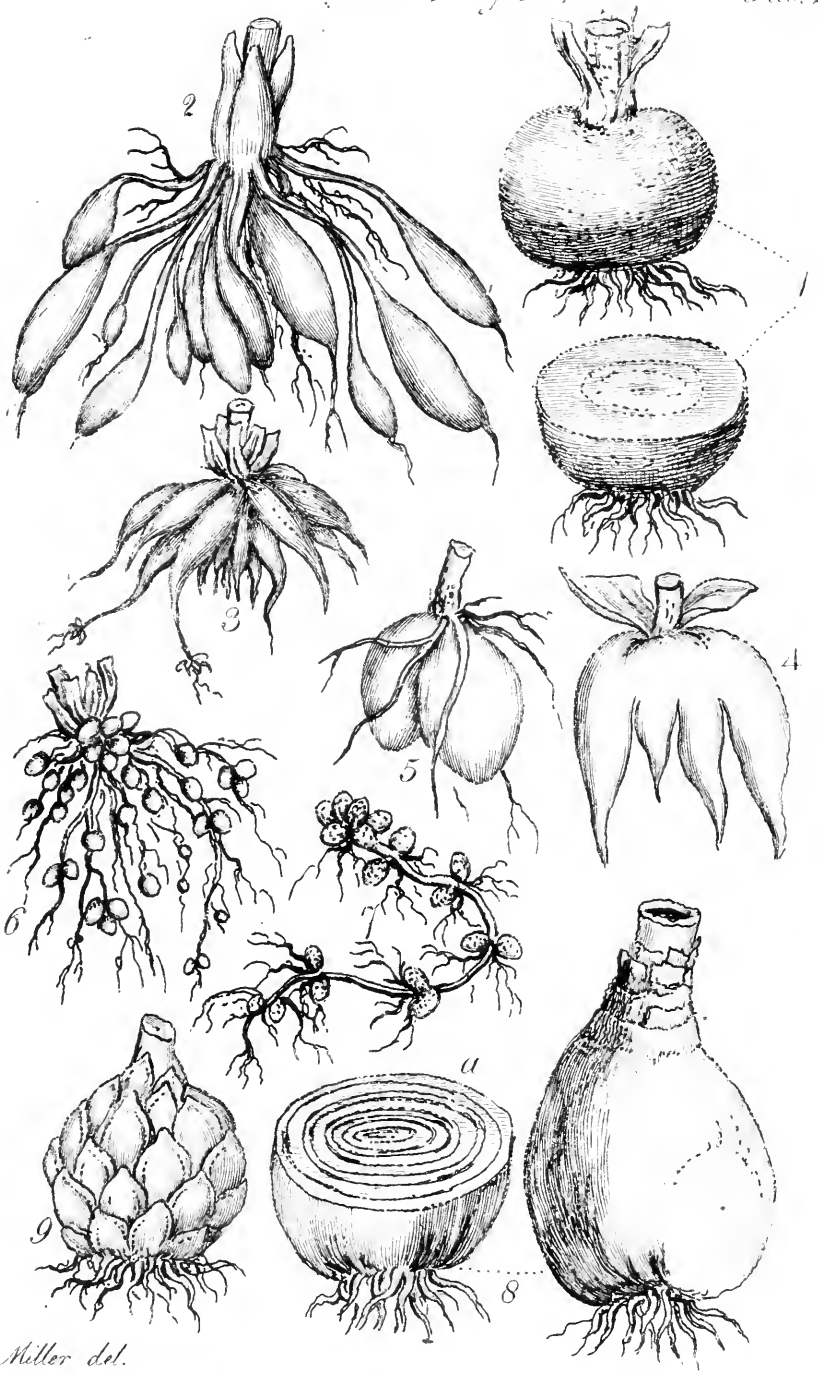
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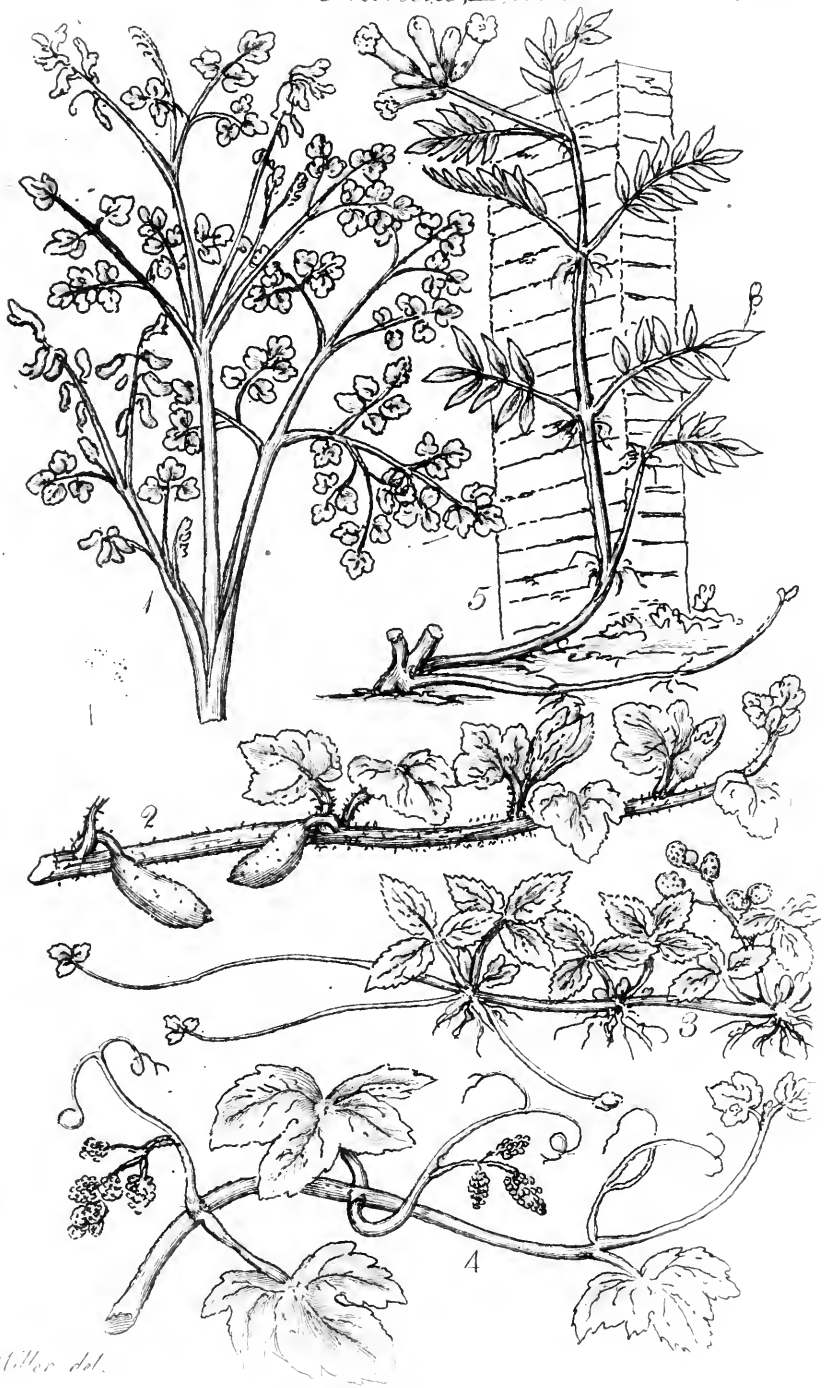
Truncus, Directione. Tab. 9.



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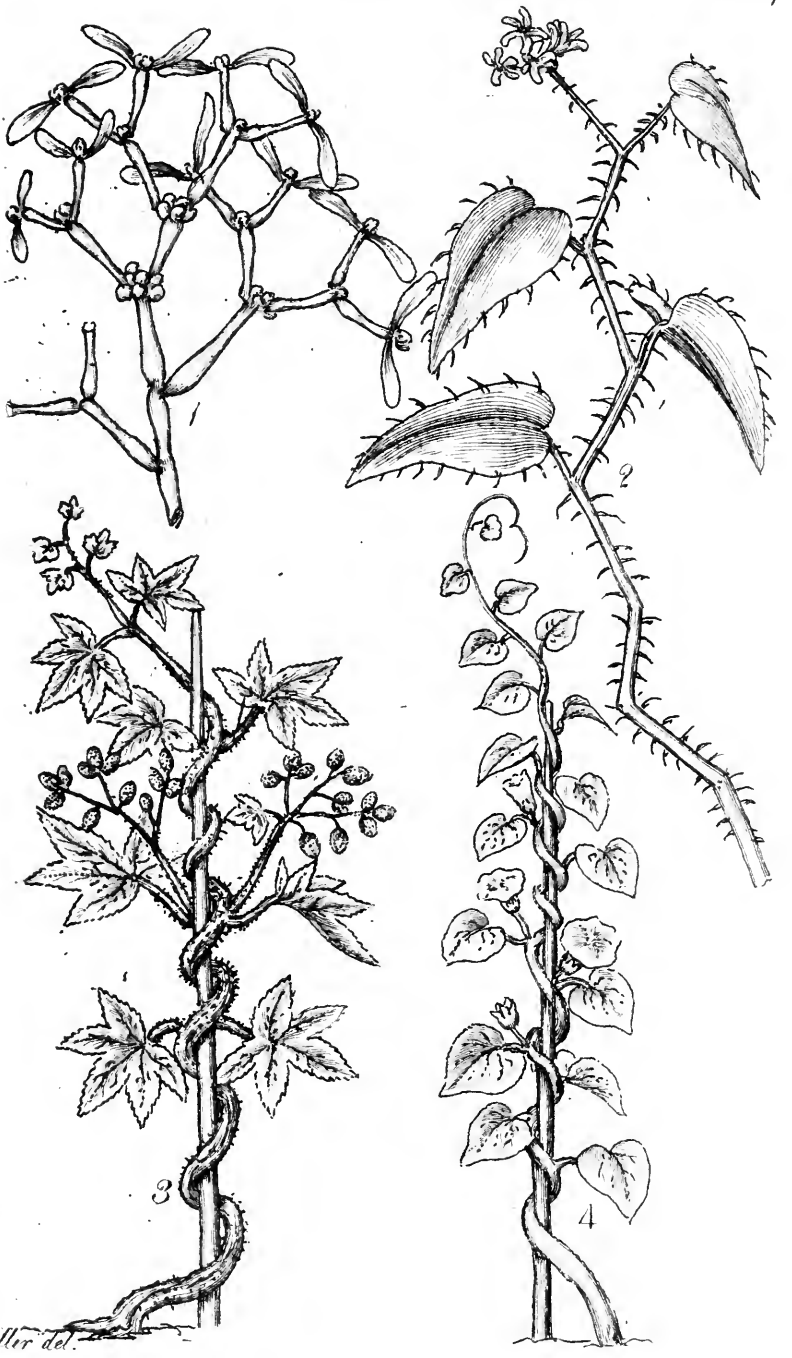

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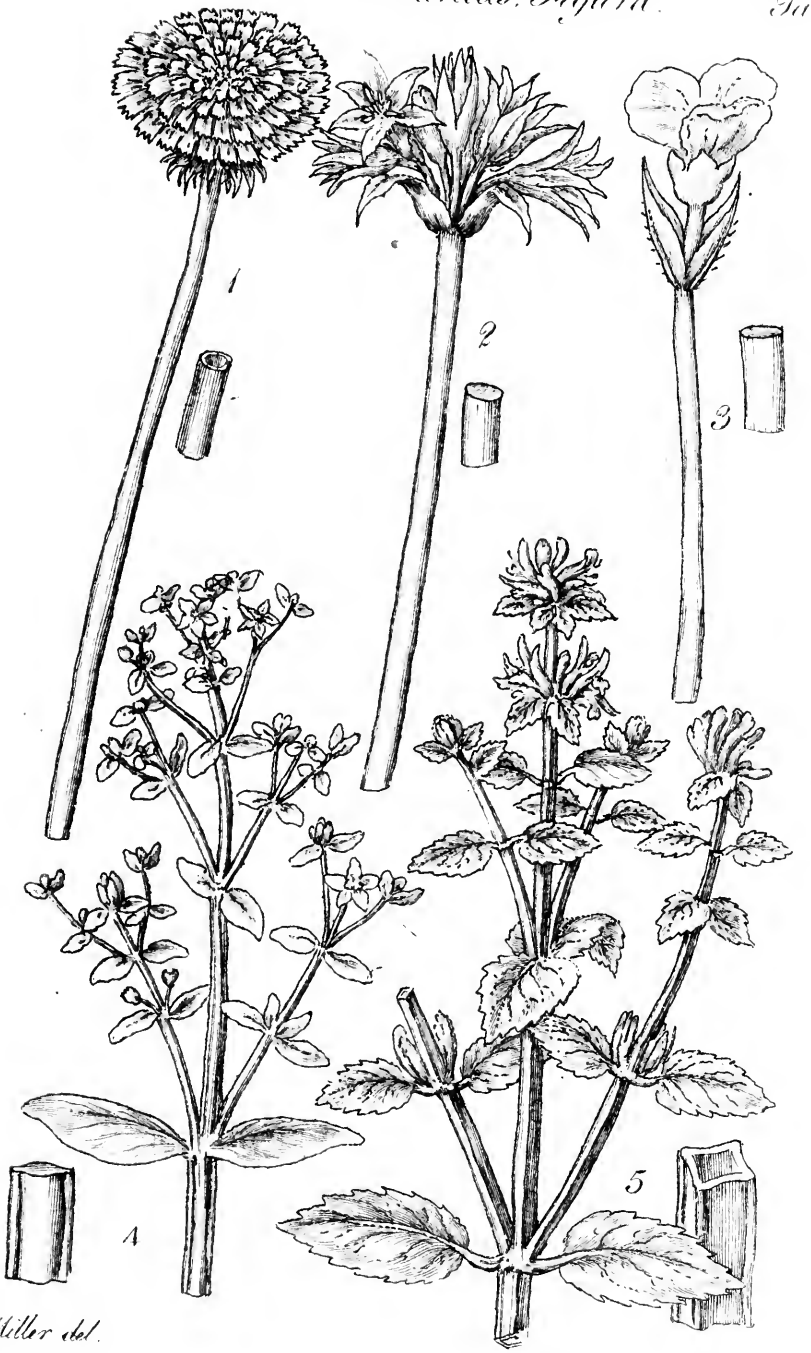

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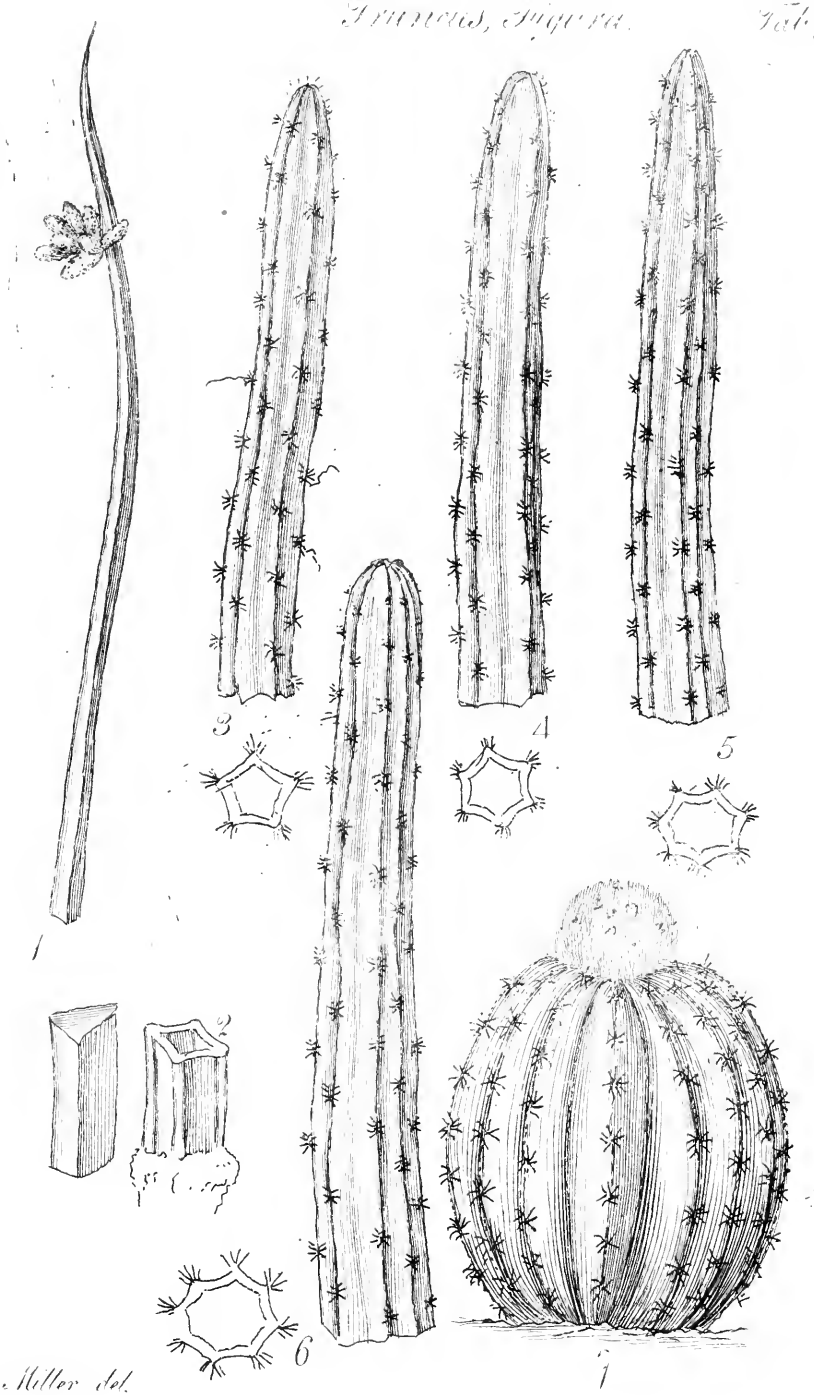
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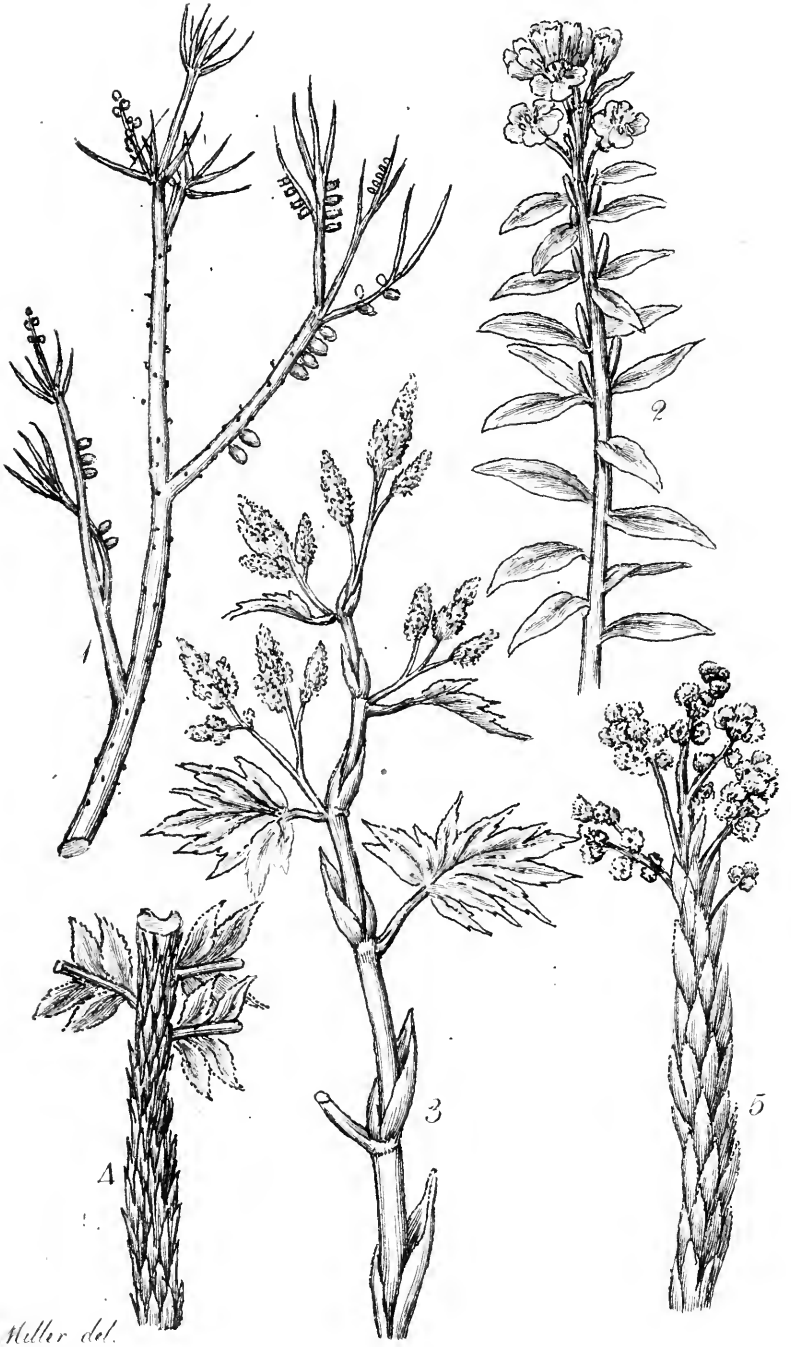

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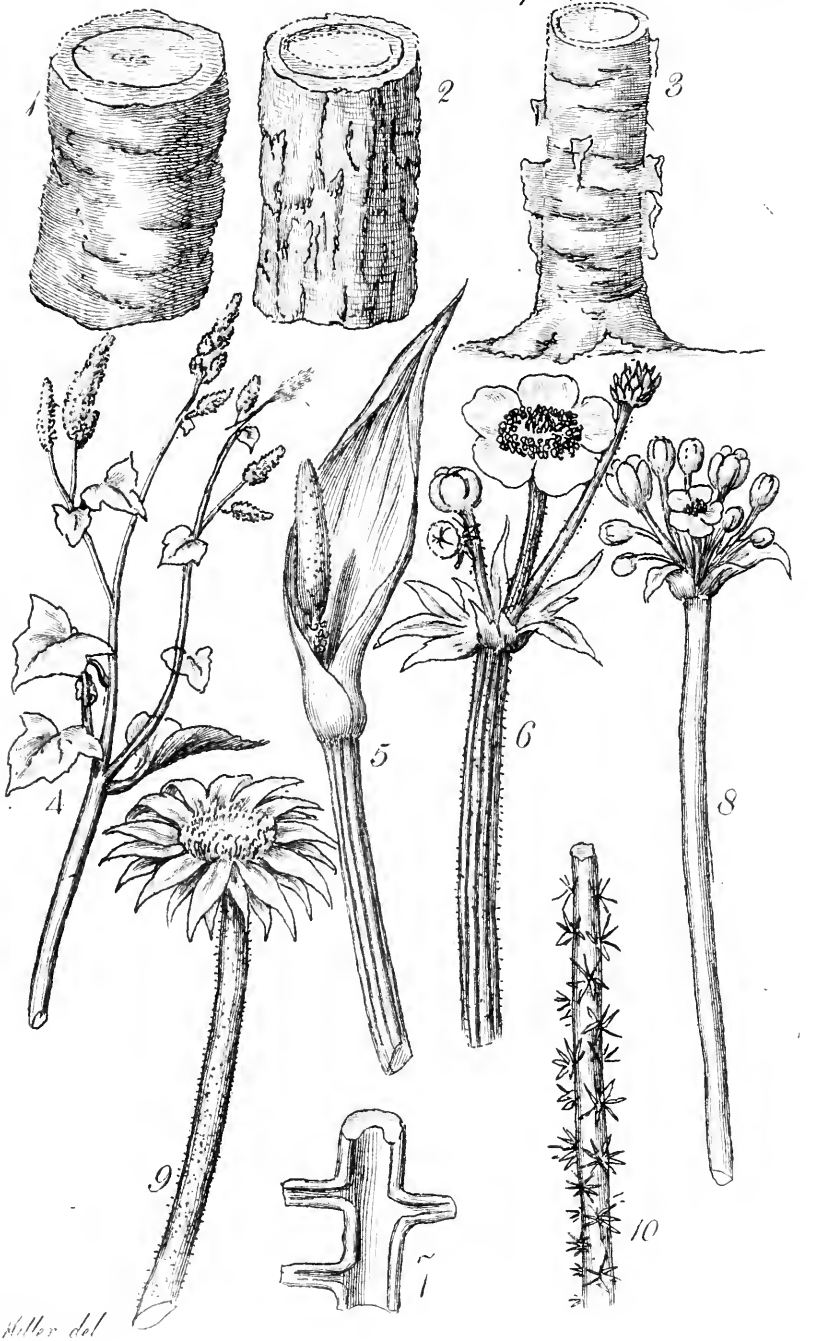

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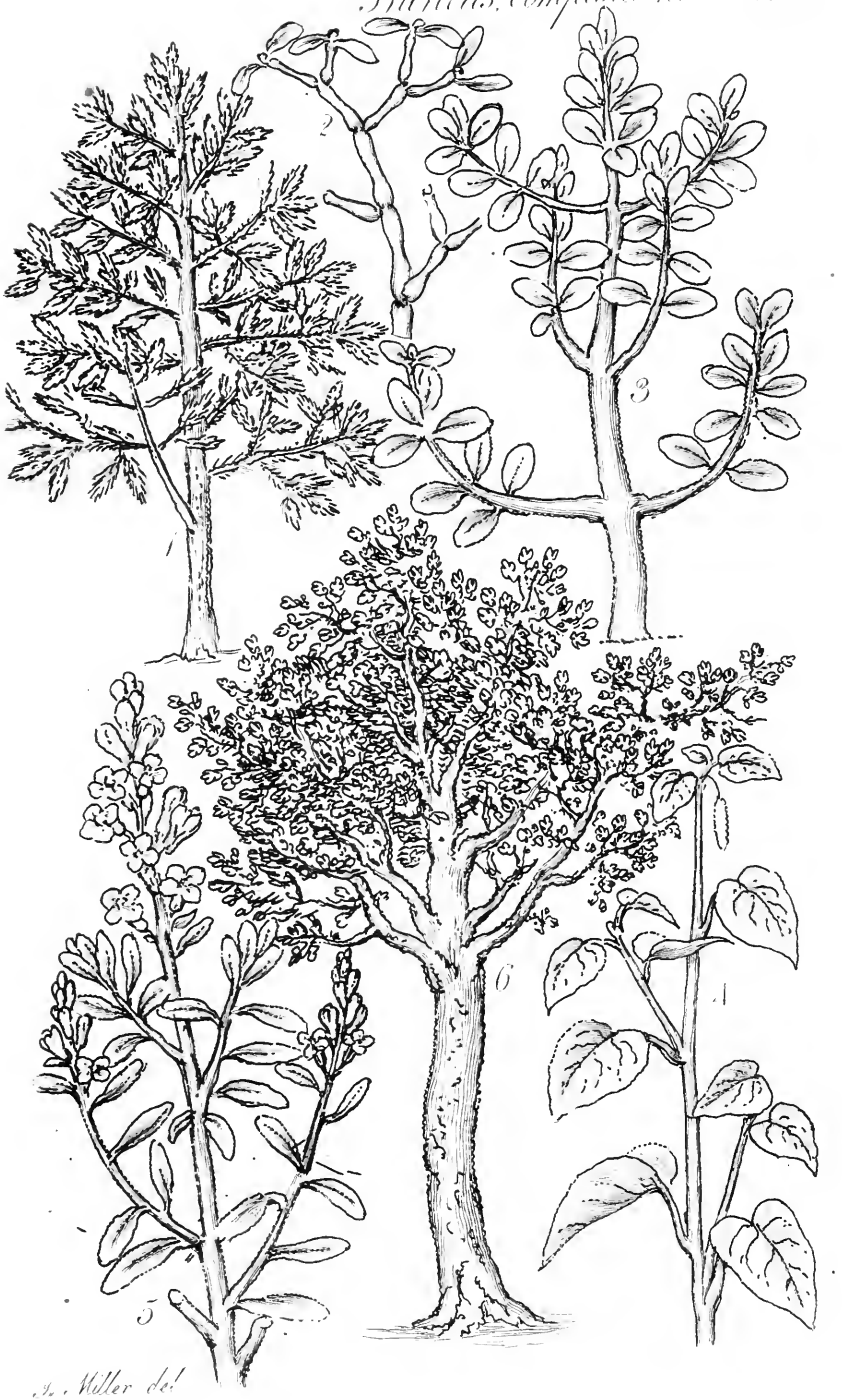
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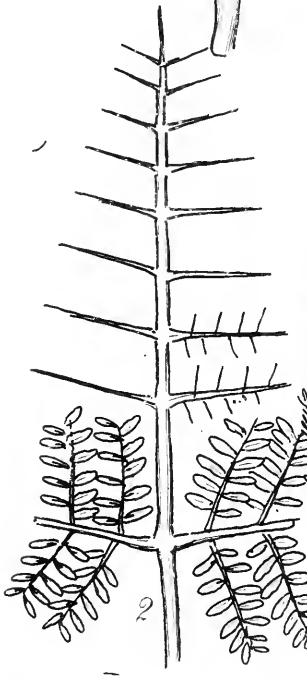

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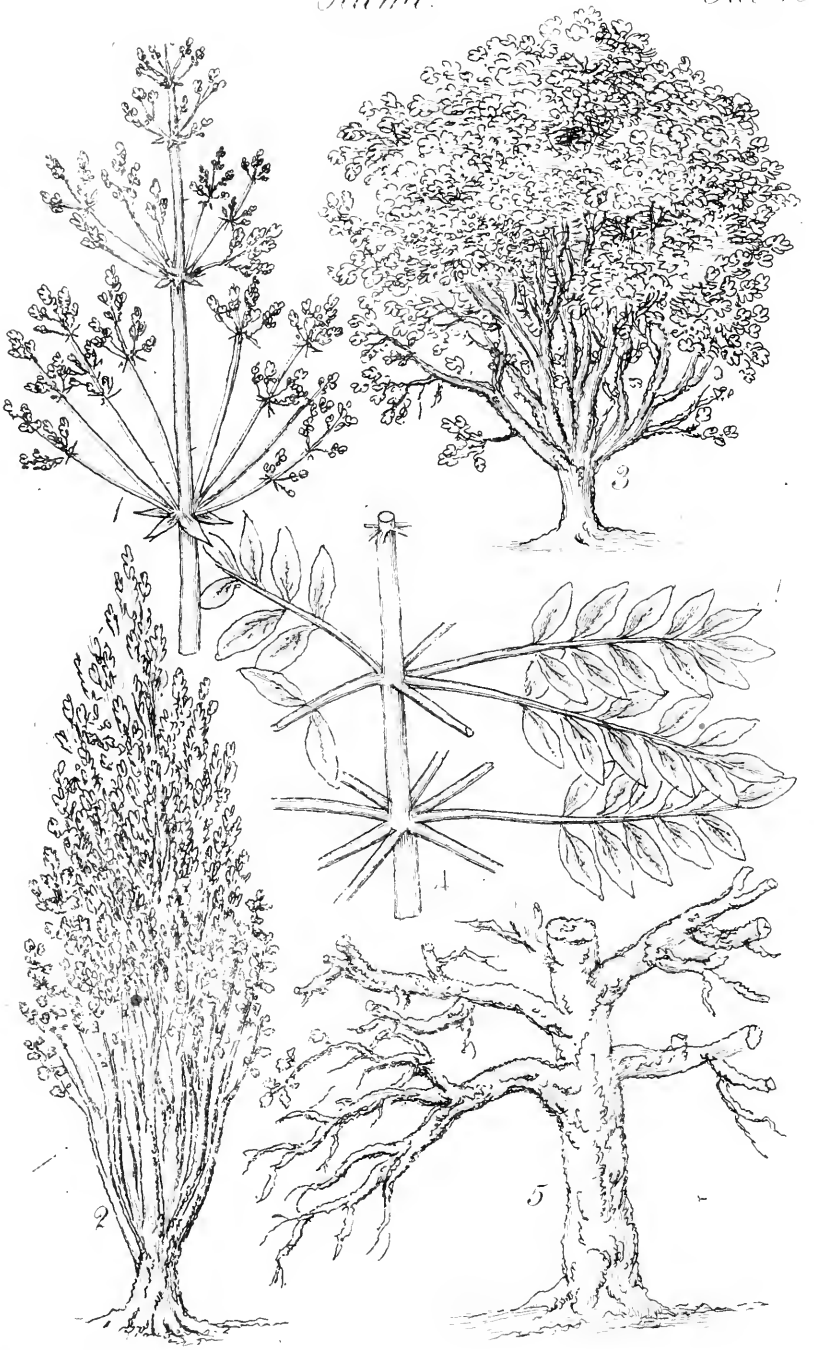

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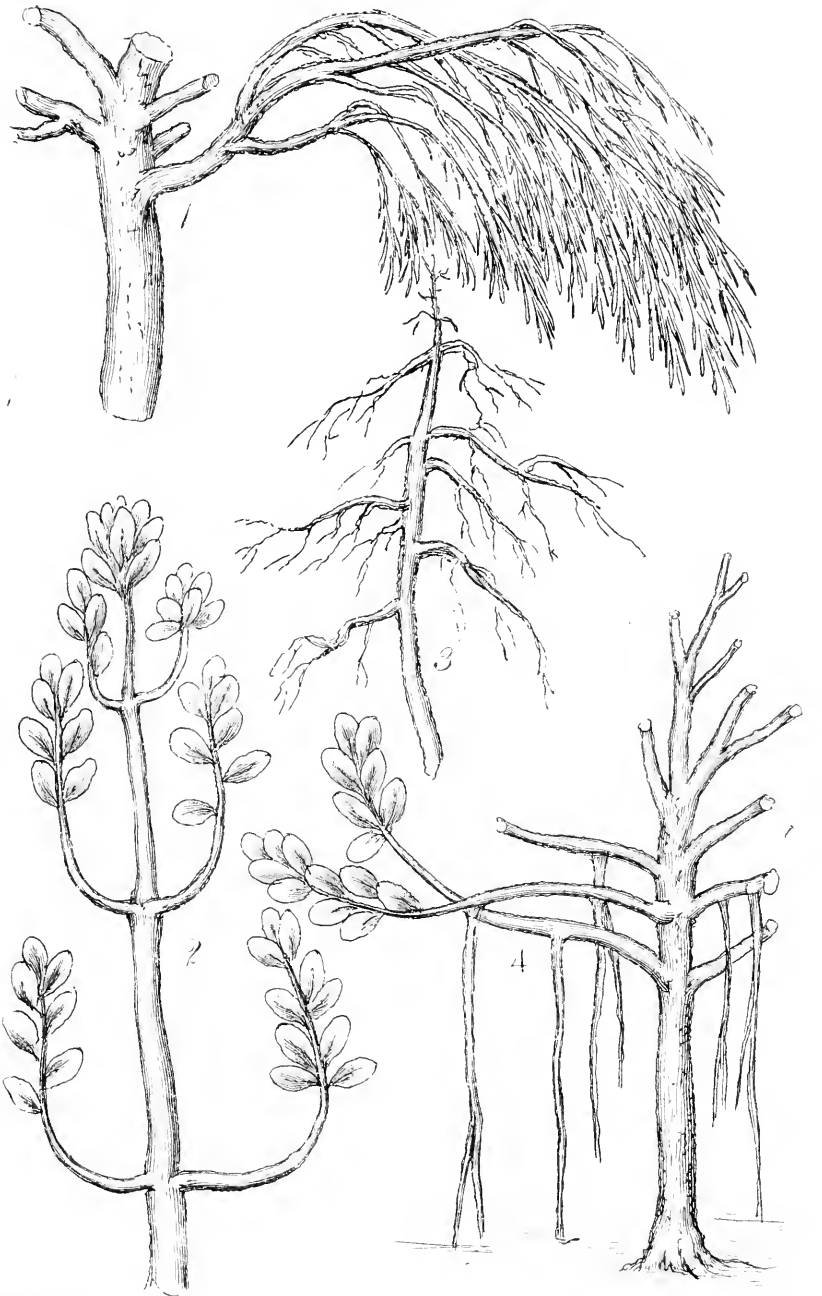

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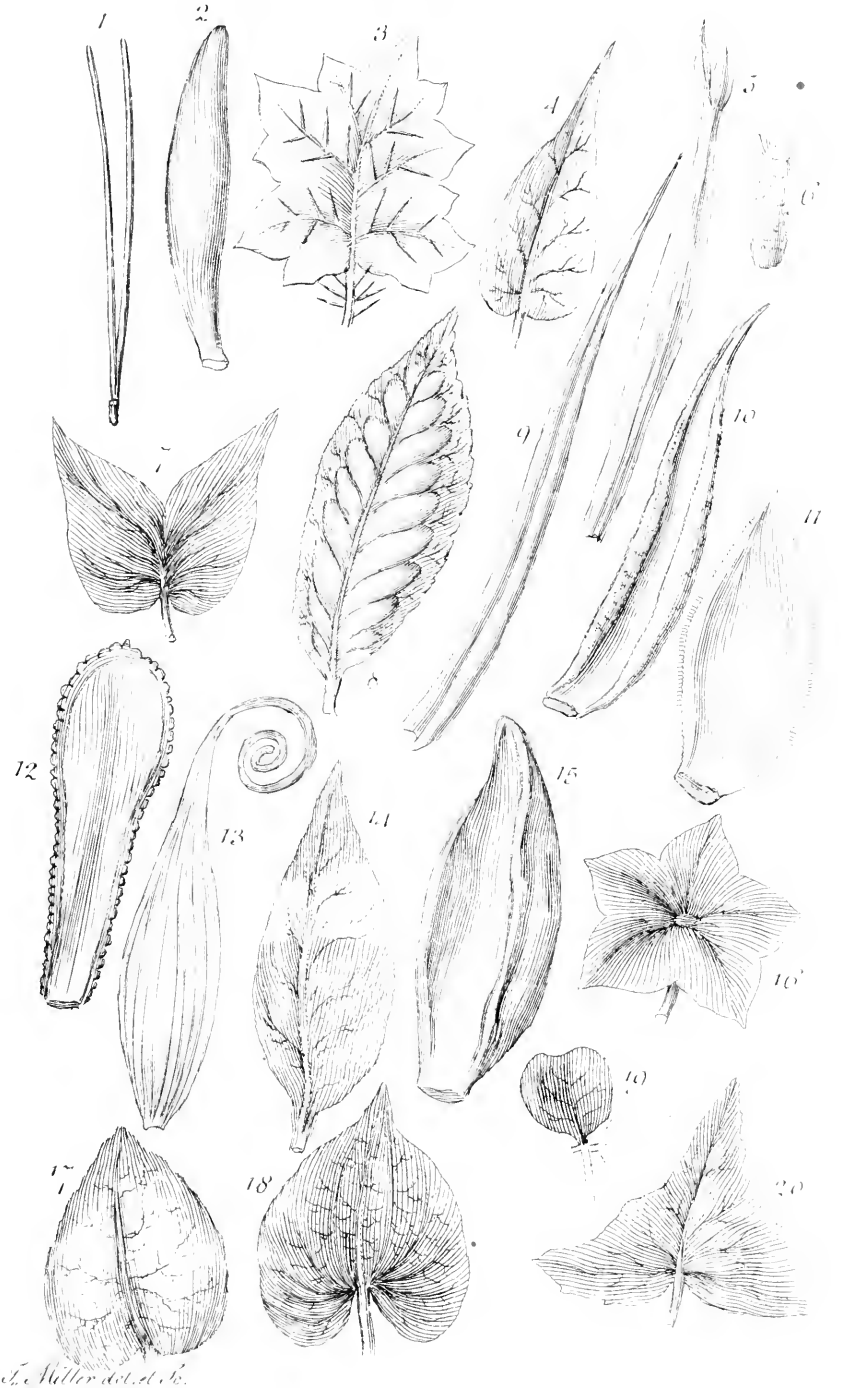
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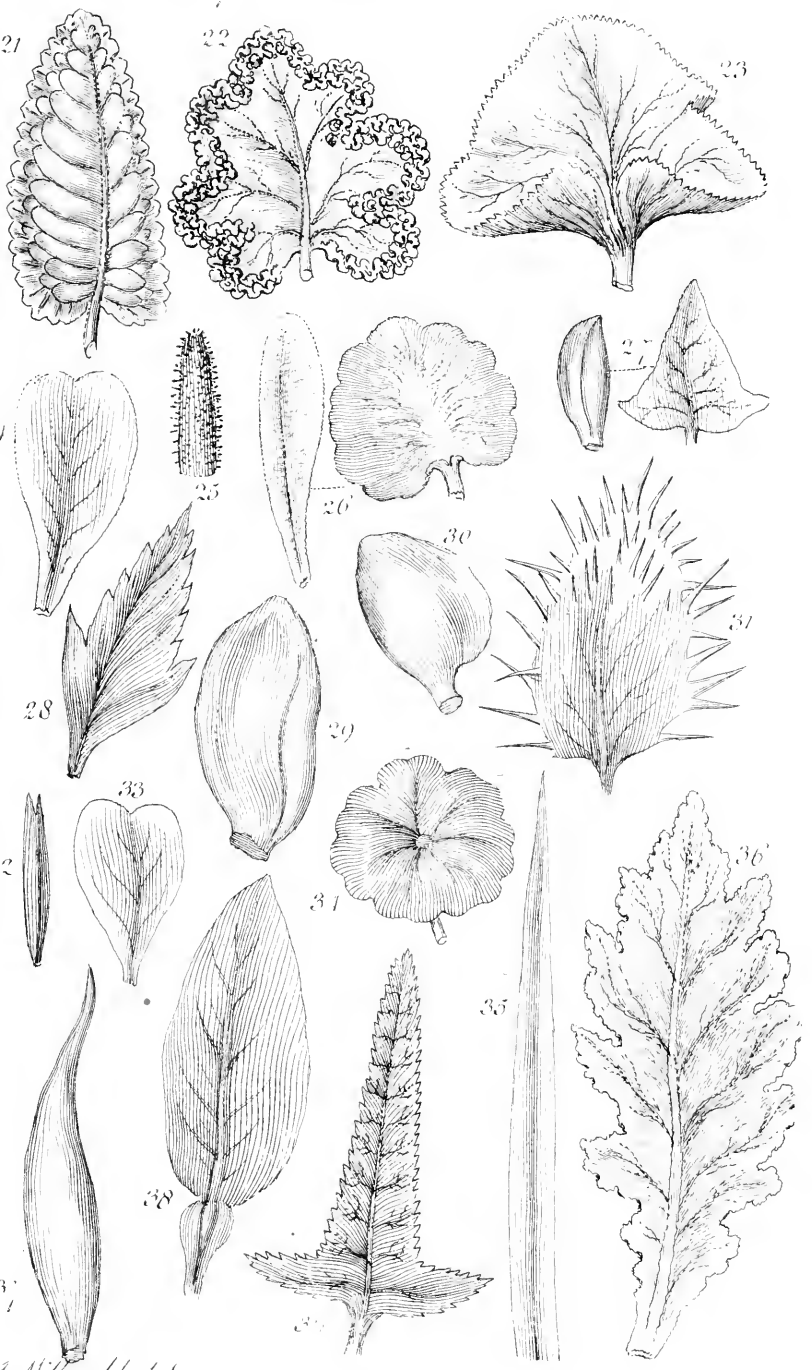

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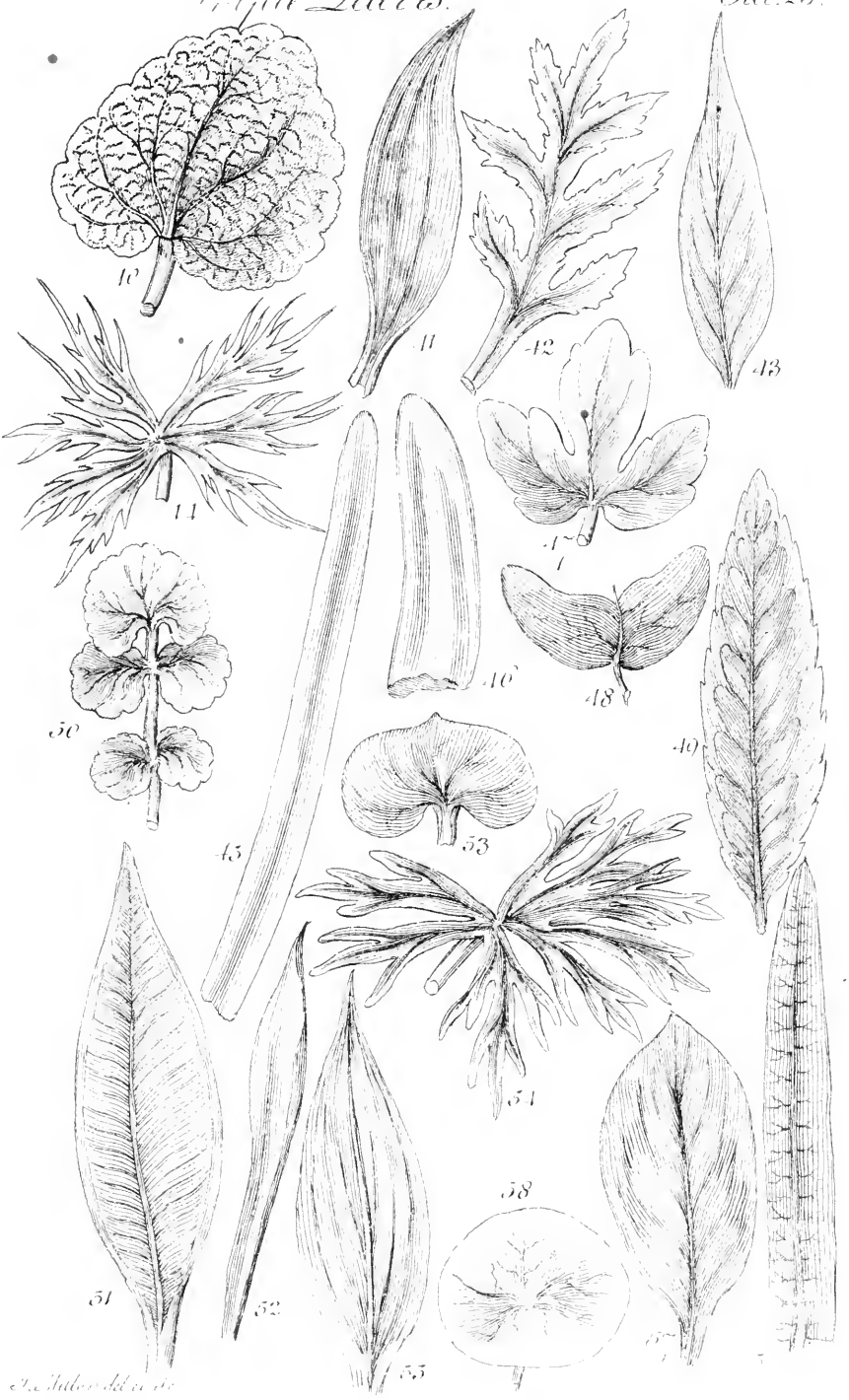
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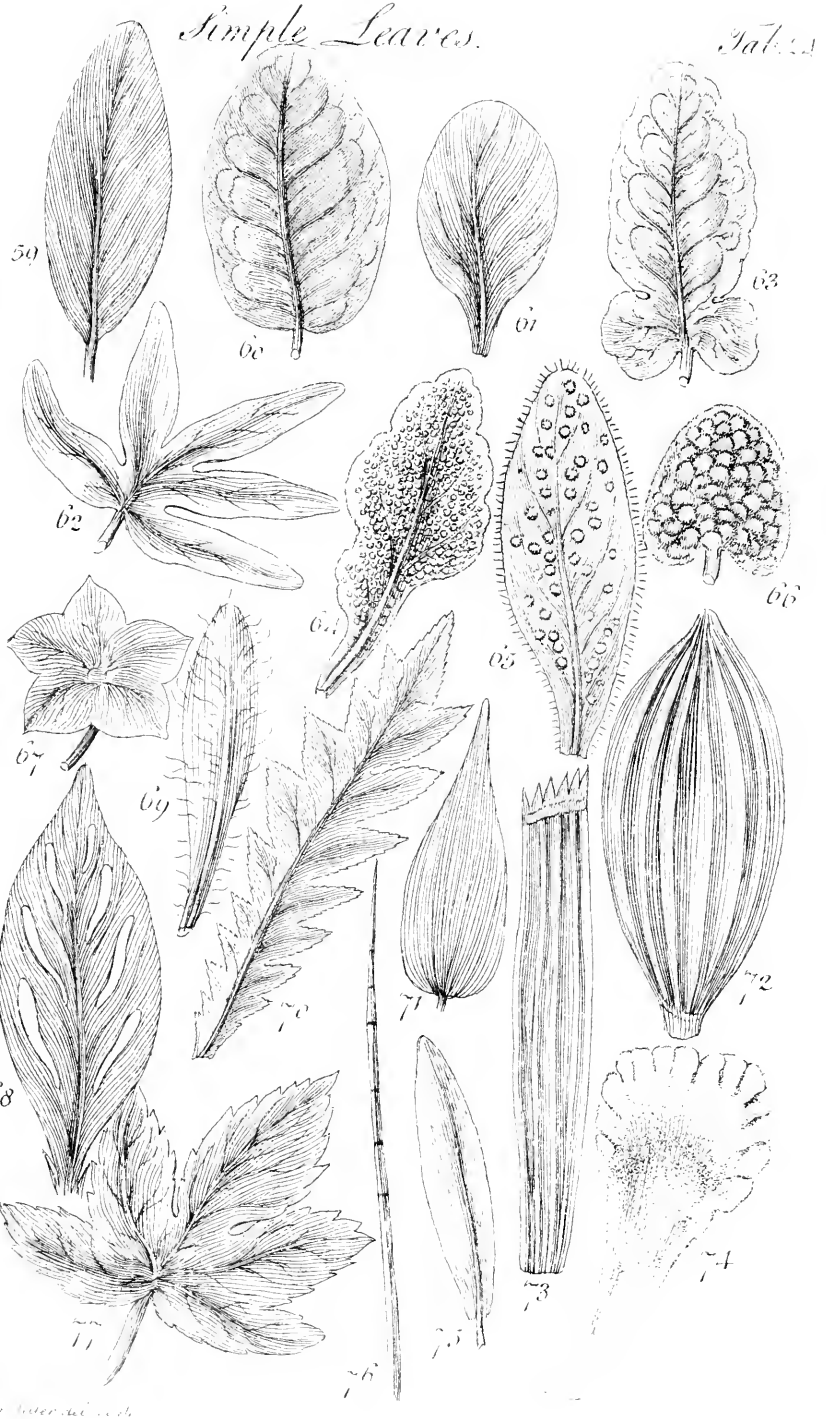
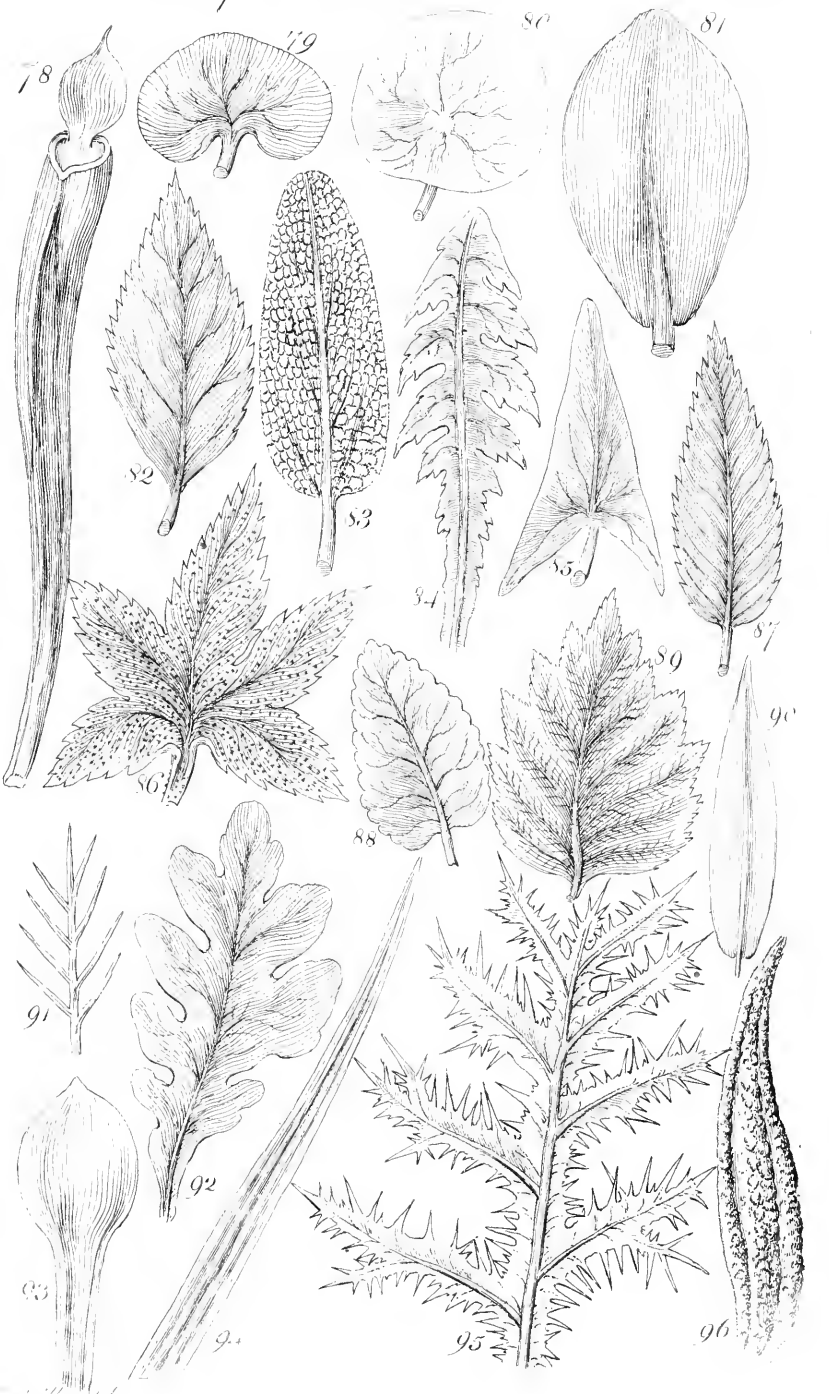
Simple Leaves.

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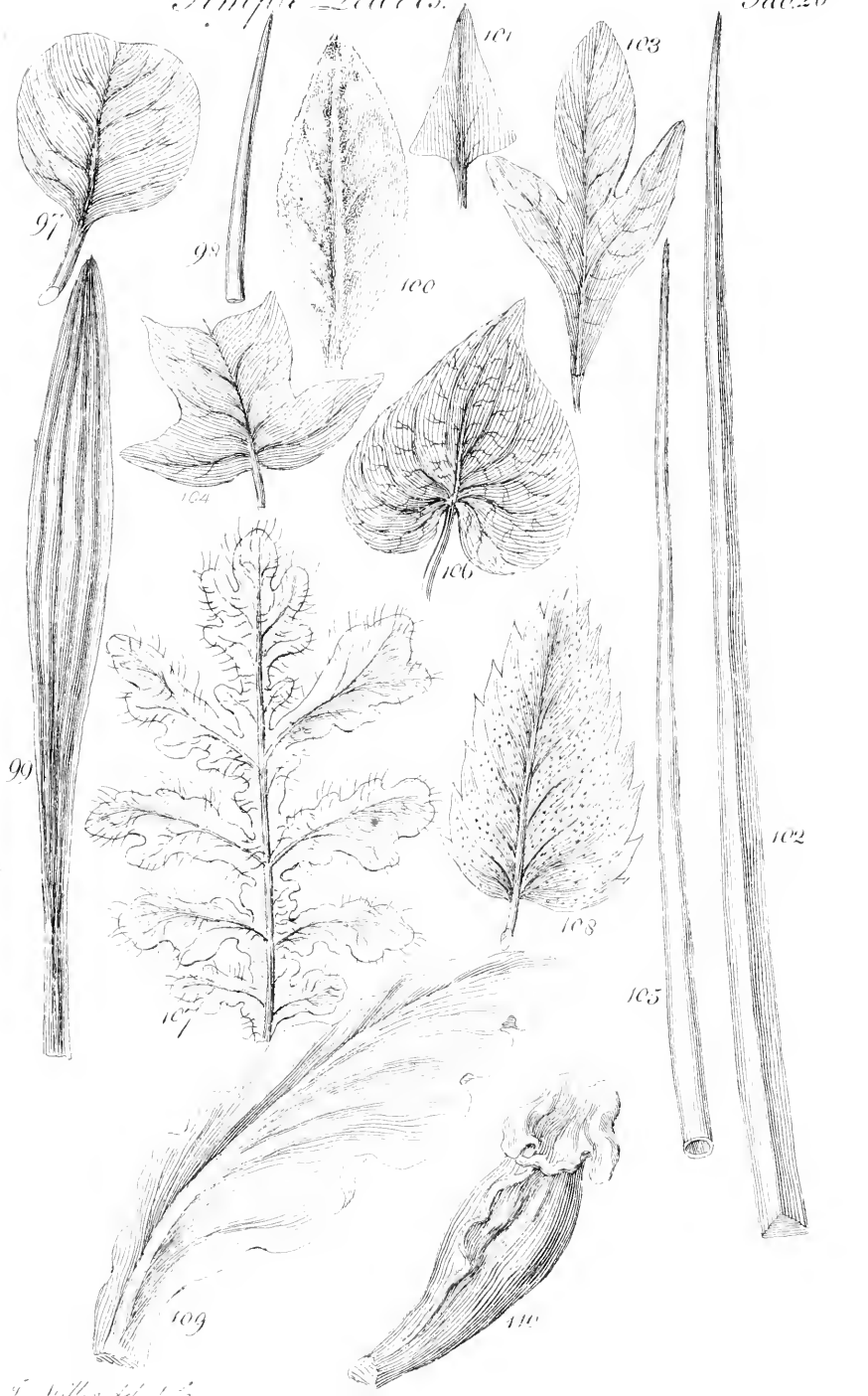
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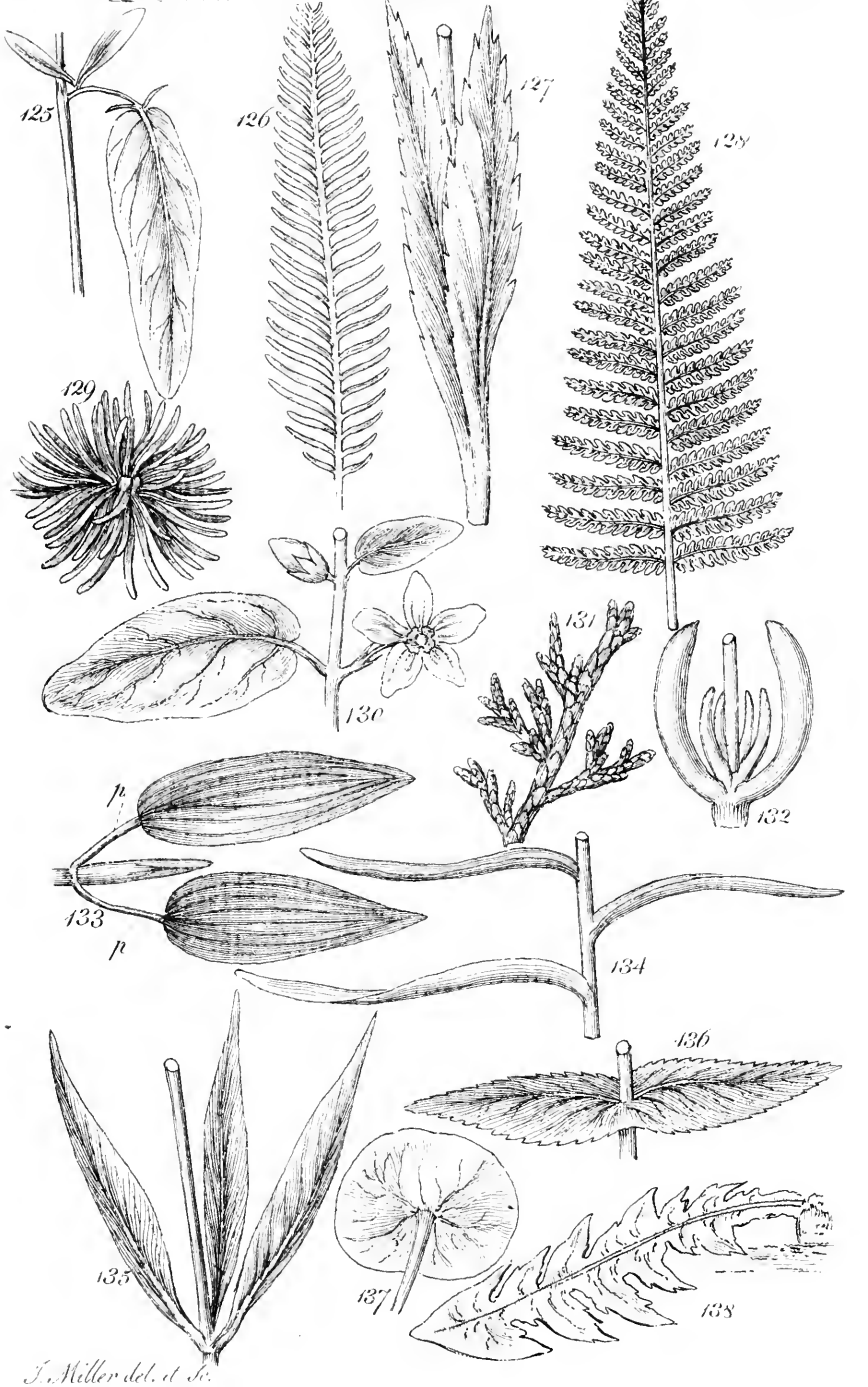
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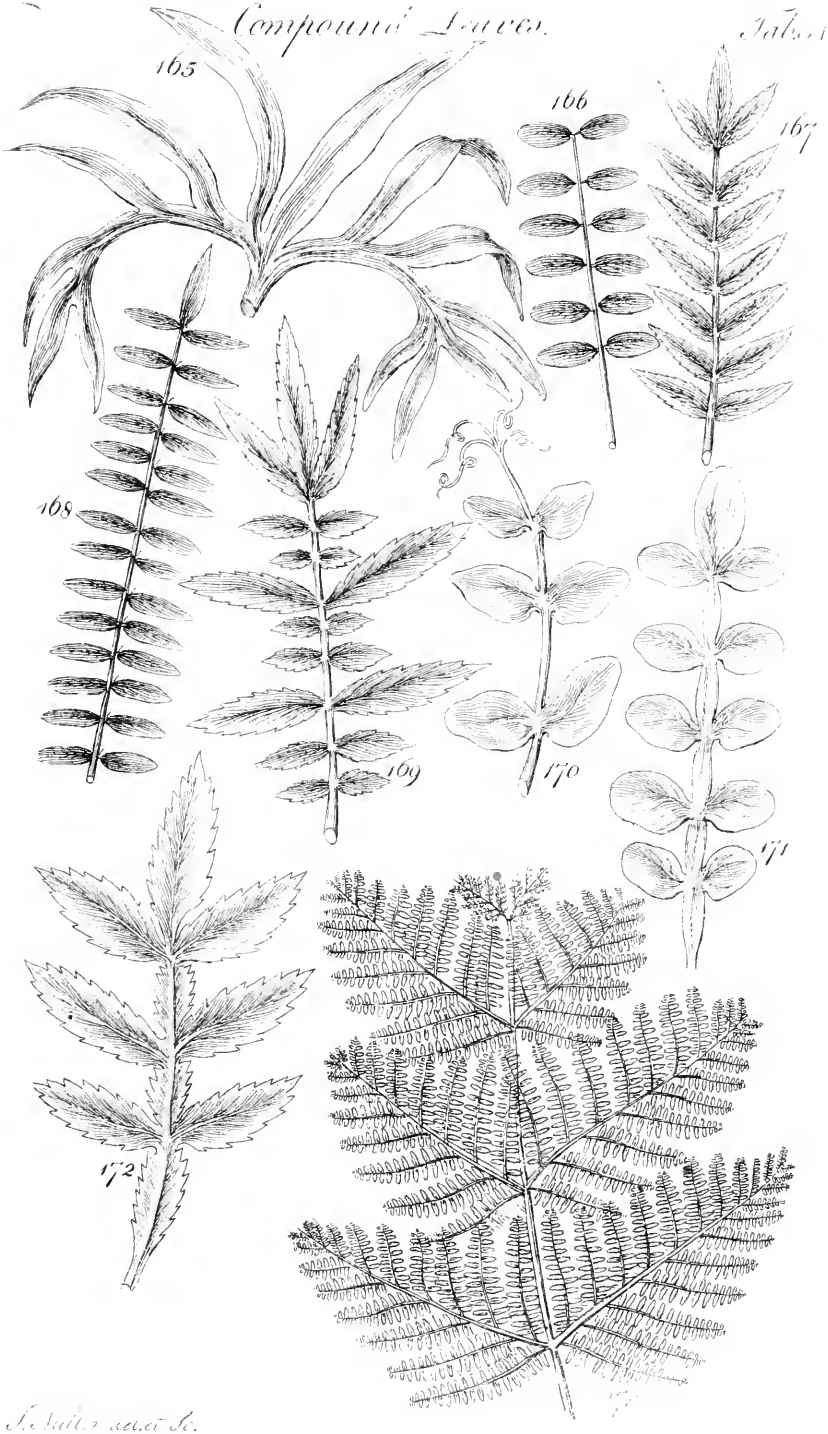
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Compound Leaves

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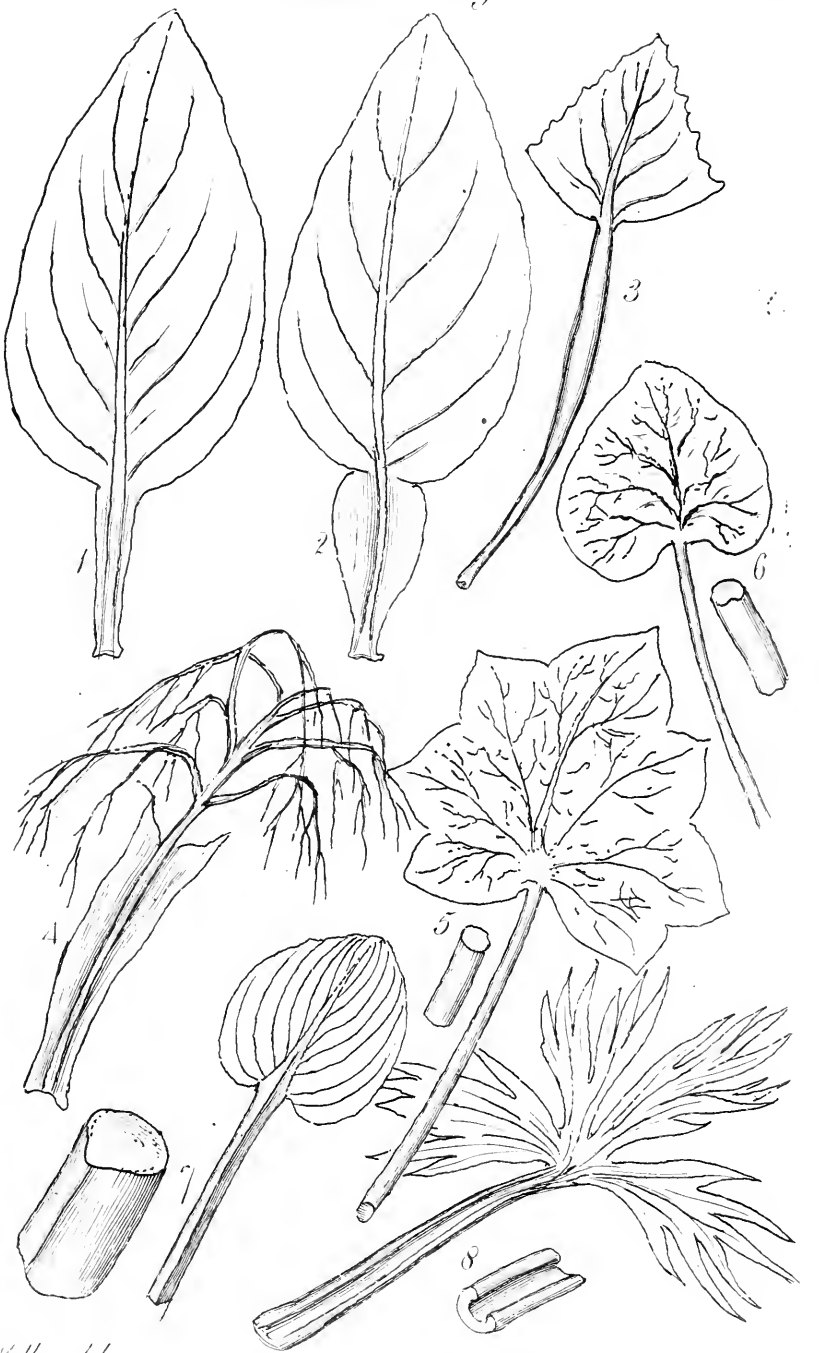

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I. Müller del.

Petiolus Insertion. Tab. 35

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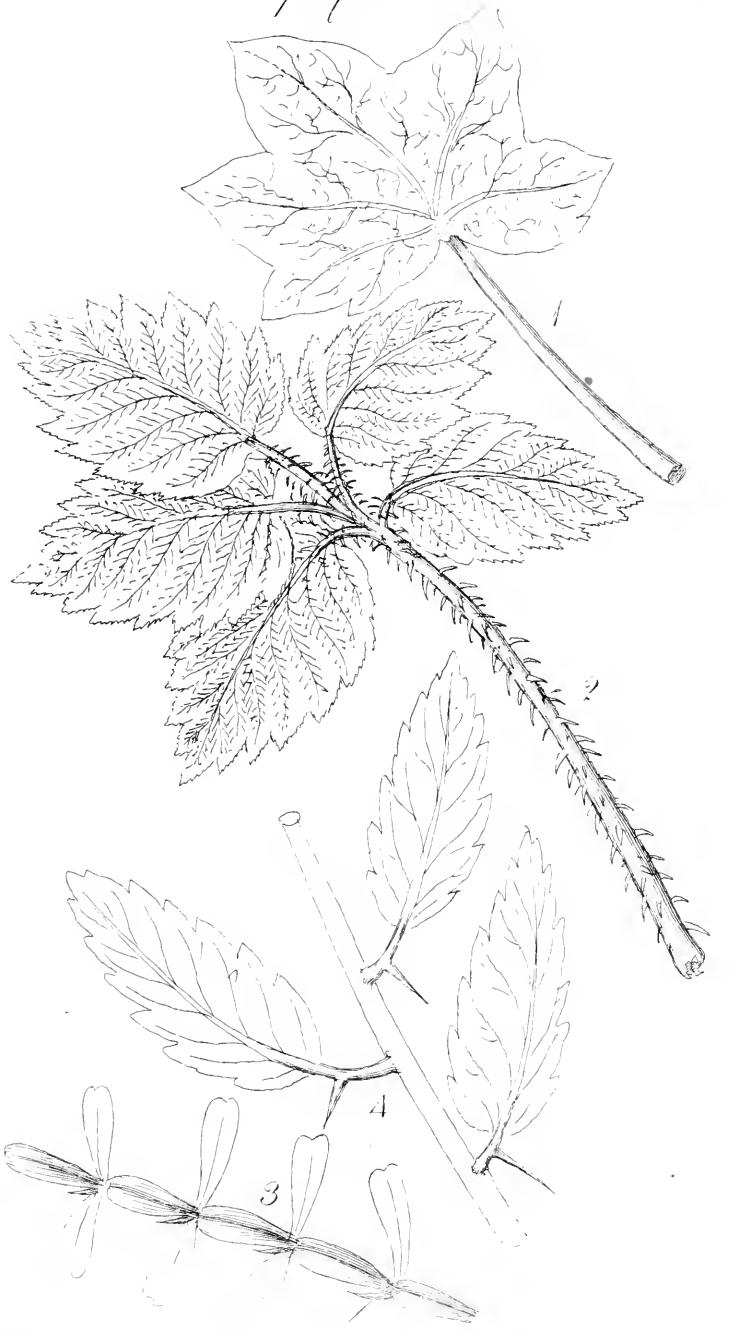
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Stipula
Tab. 38
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J. Miller del

Cirrhus. *Plate 10.*

S. Miller del.

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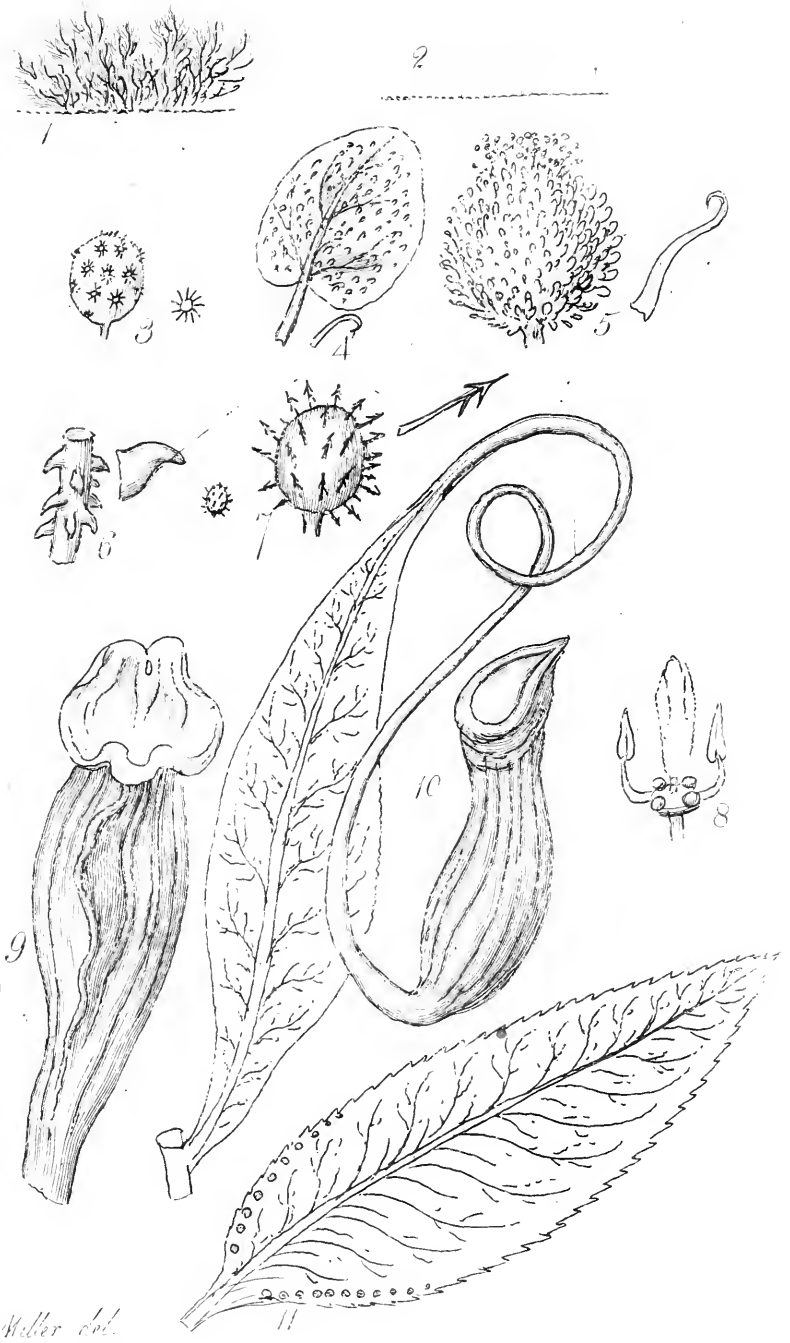
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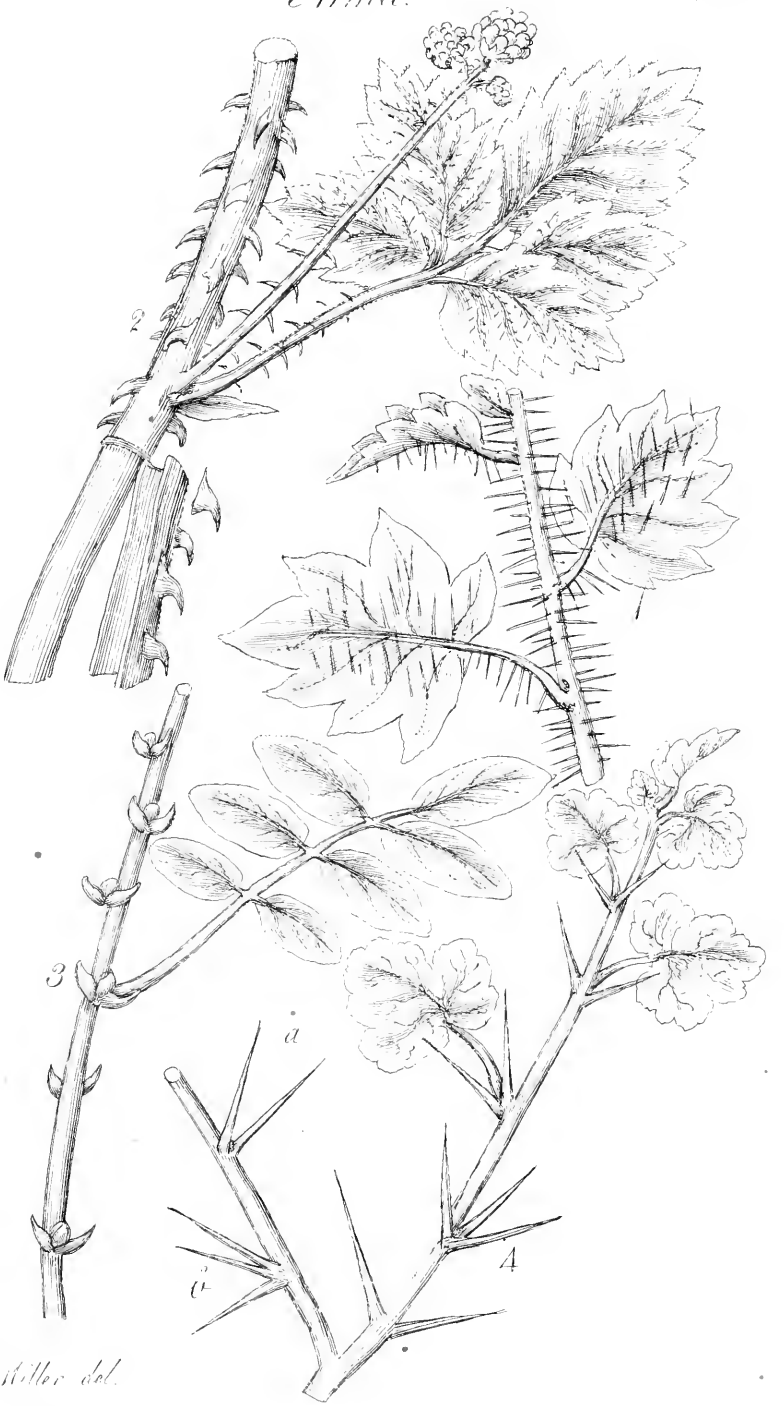

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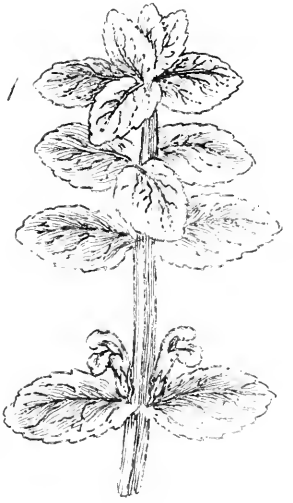
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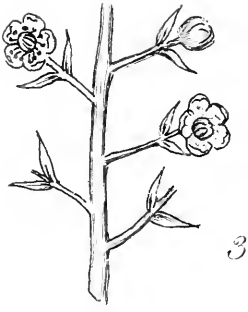

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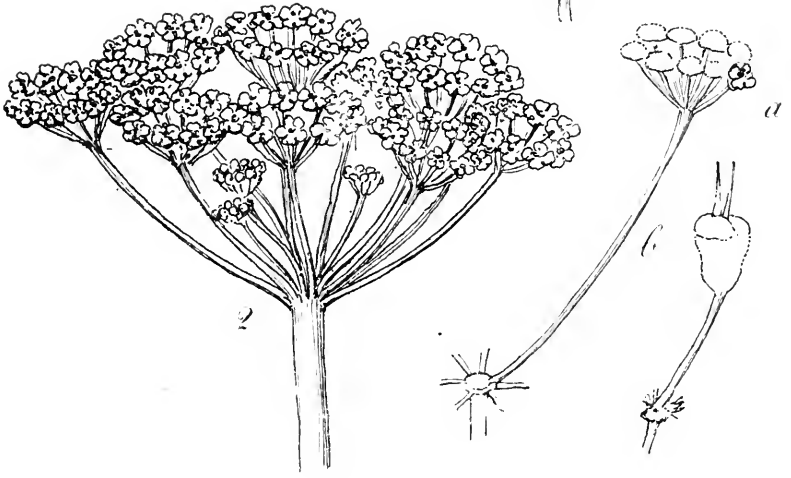
Pedunculus. Tab. 4



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Pedunculus Loes.

Tab. 14

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Pedunculus Numero. Tab: 51

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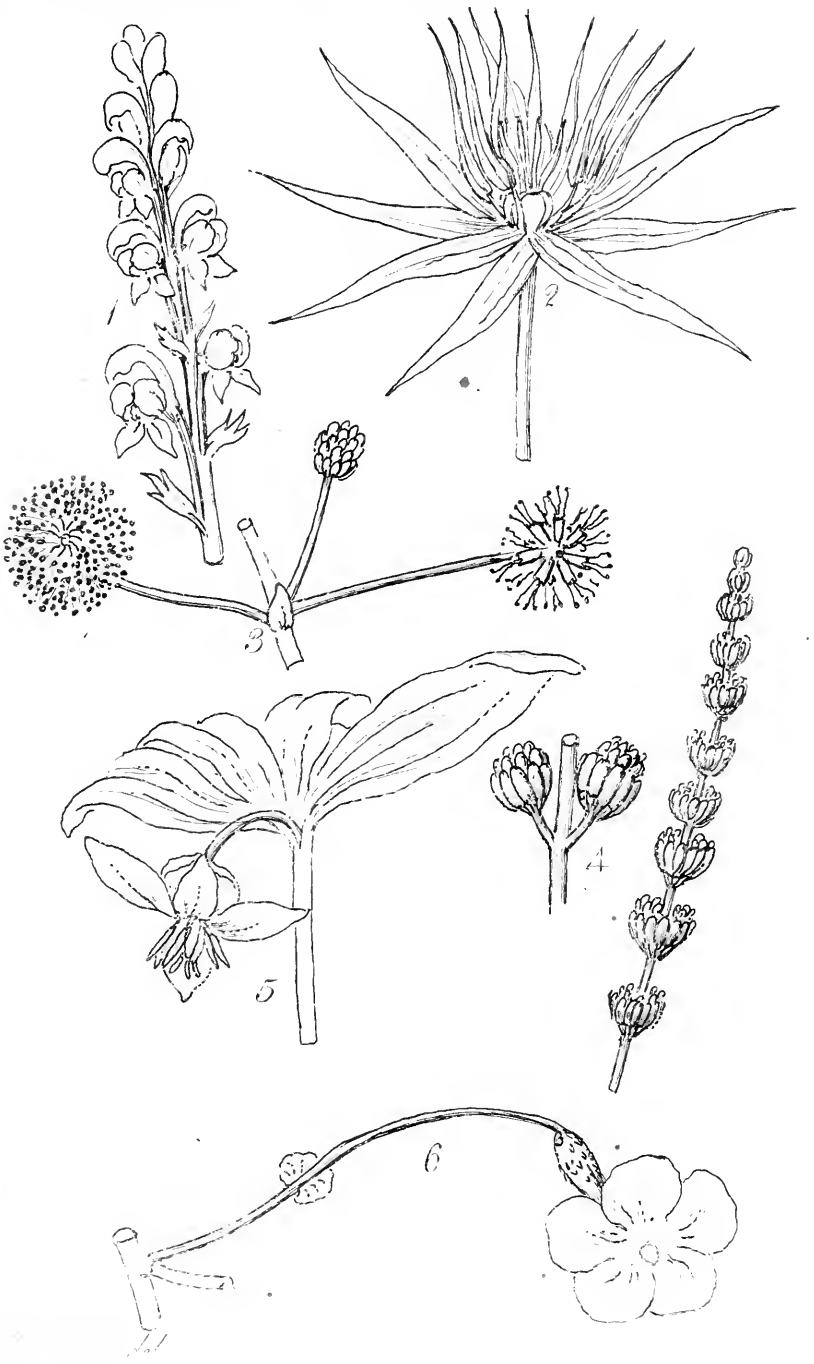
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S. Miller del.

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Pedunculus Structura

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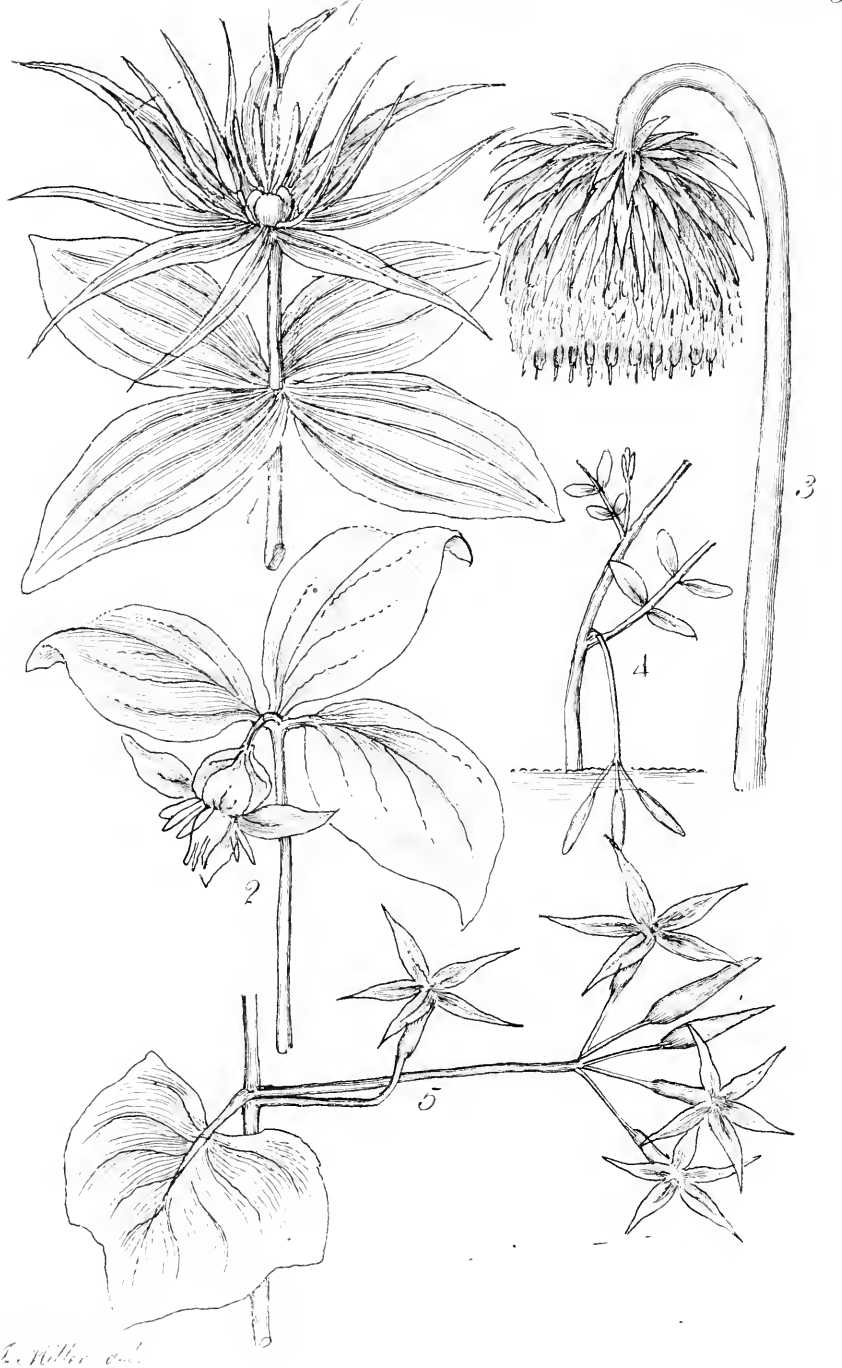

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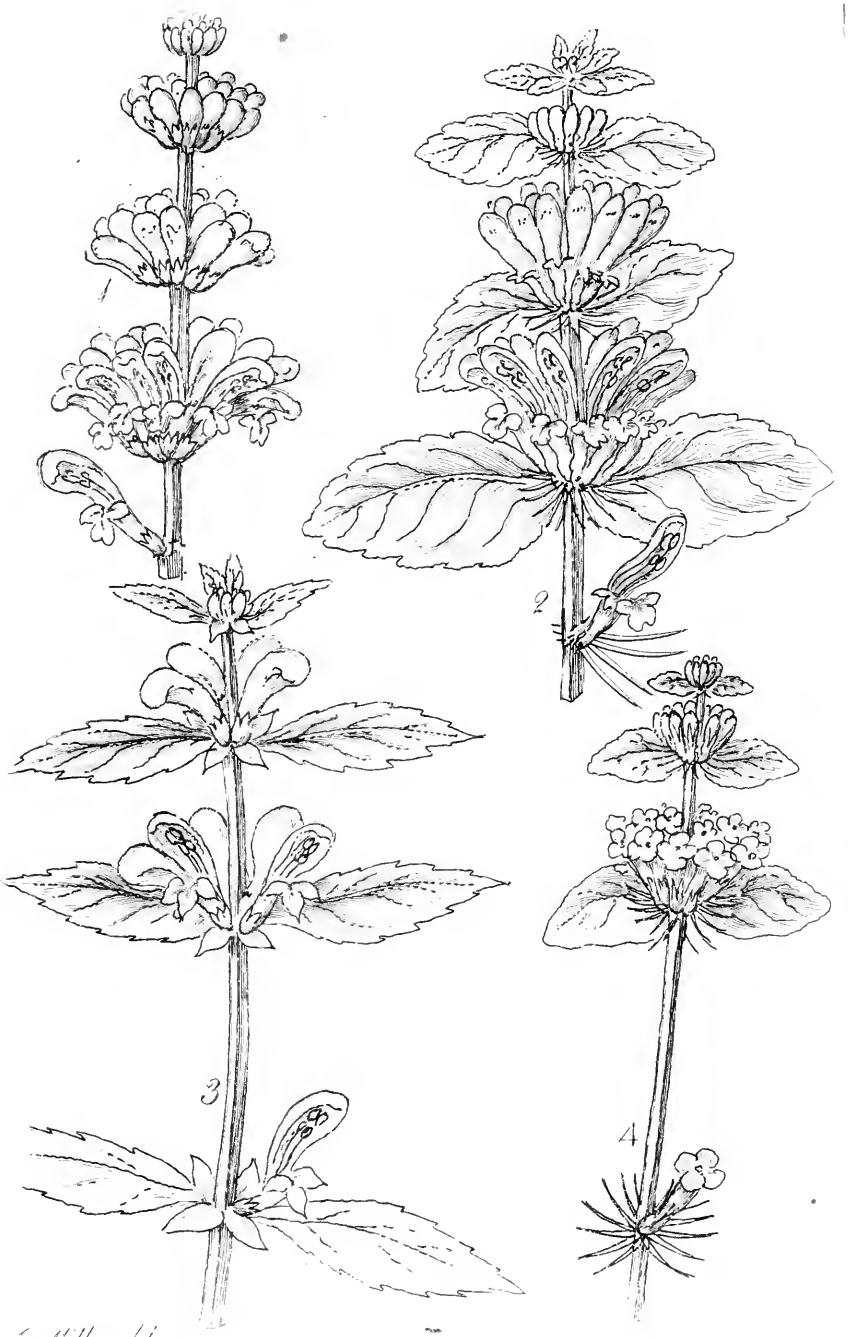
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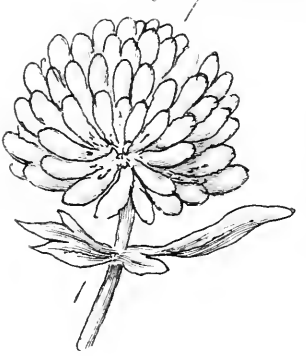
Cupressus. Tab. 61.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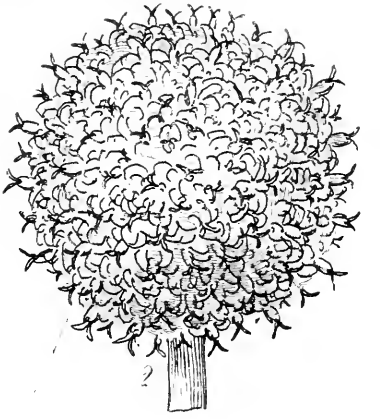
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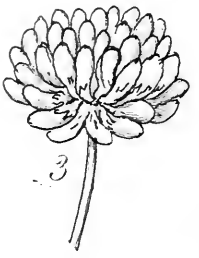
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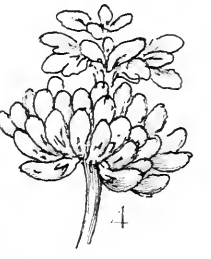
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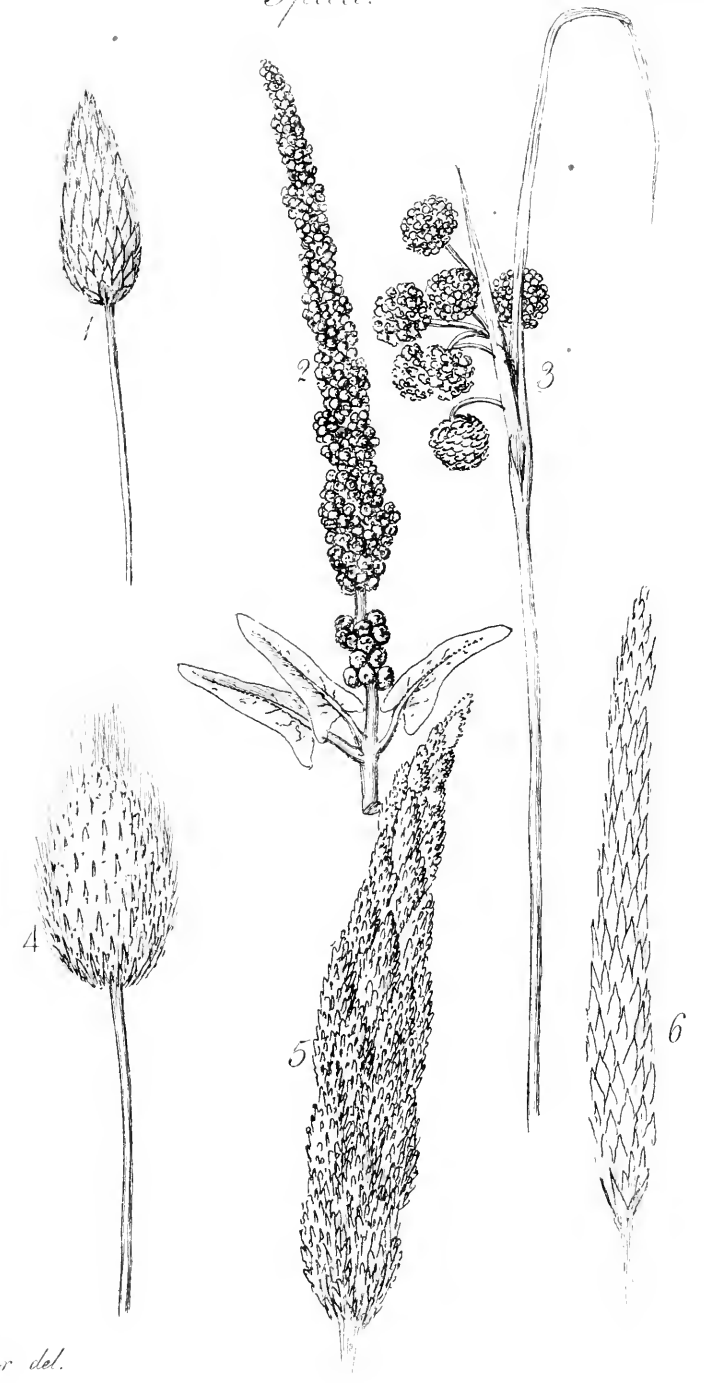

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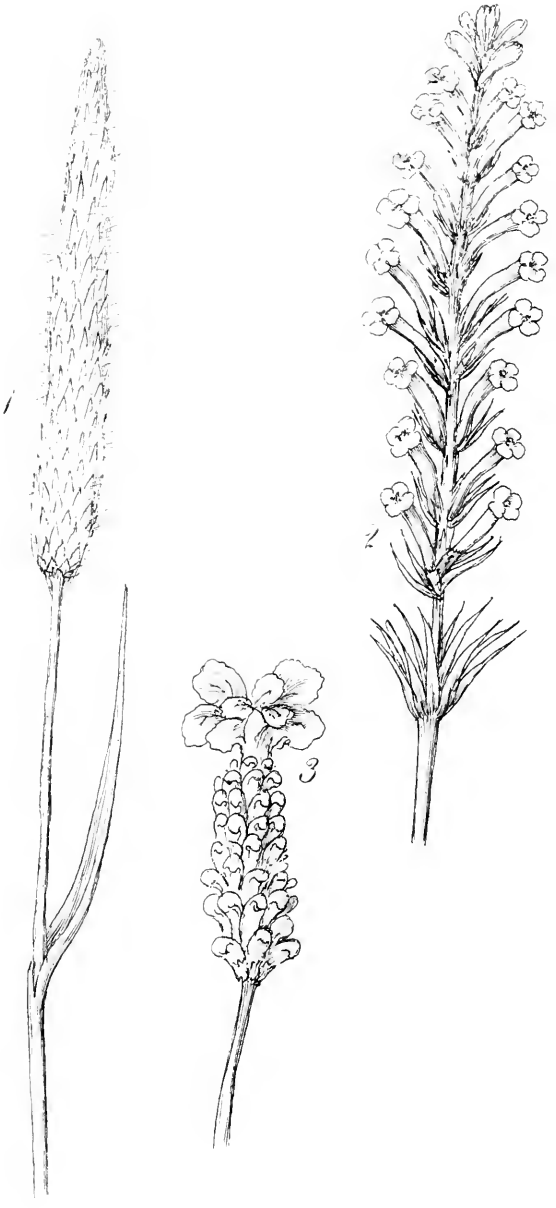

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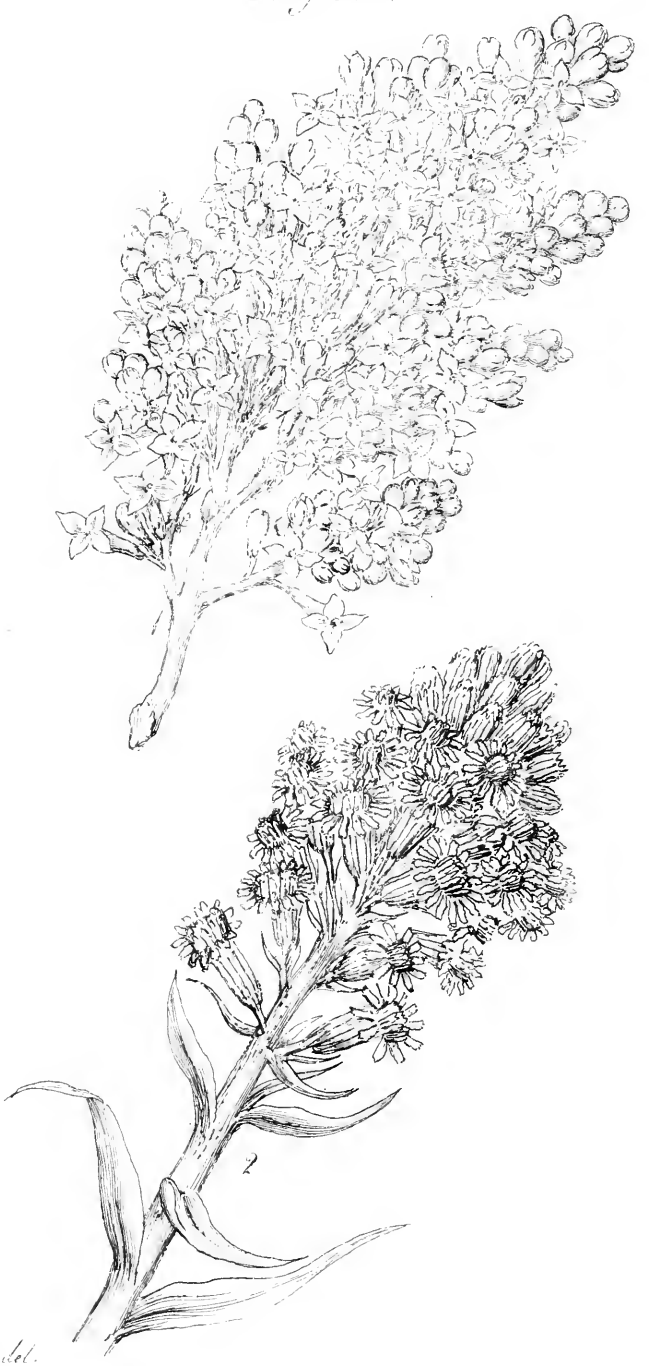

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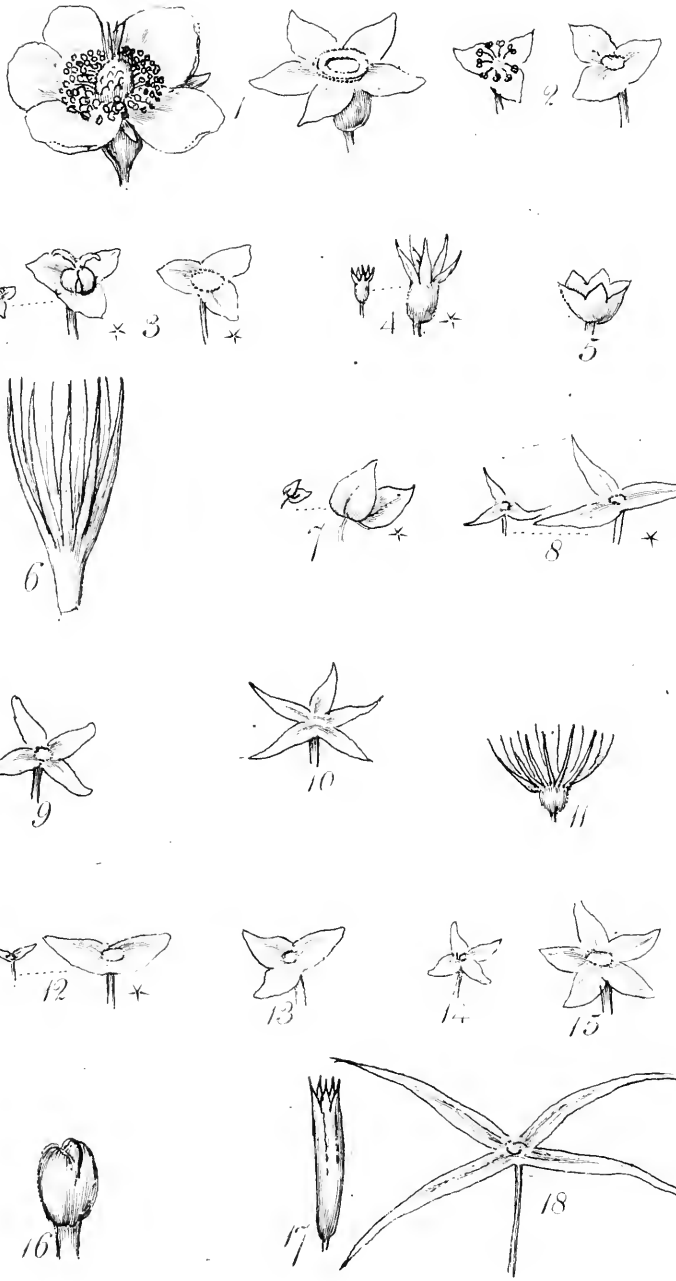

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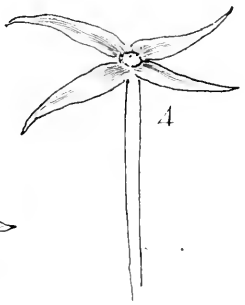
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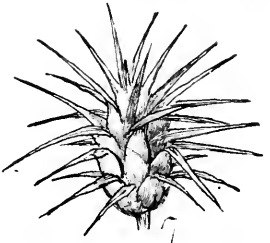
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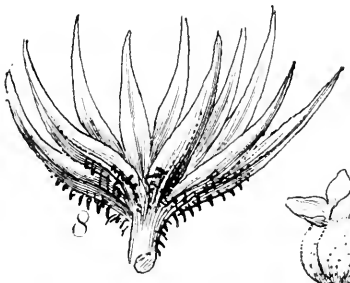
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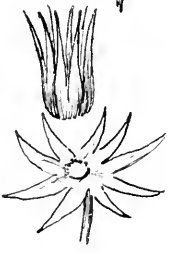
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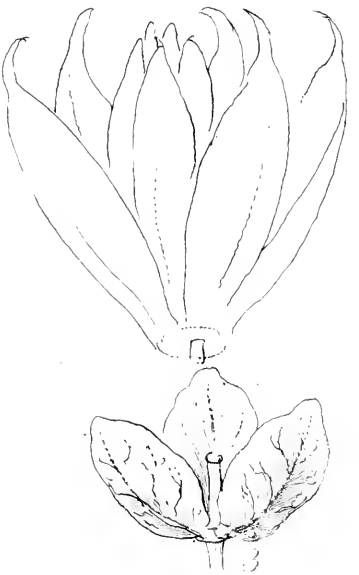

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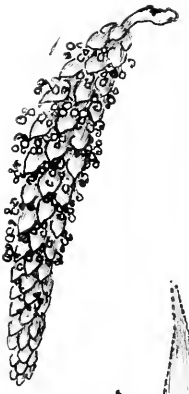

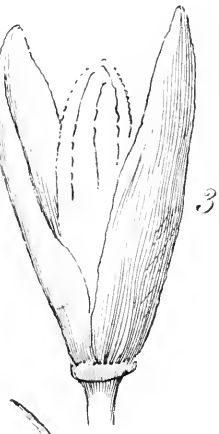

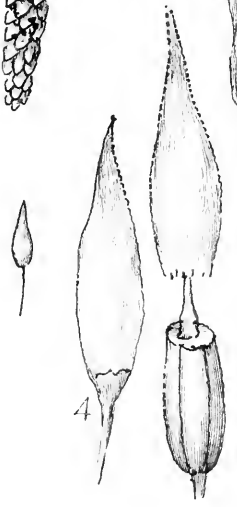

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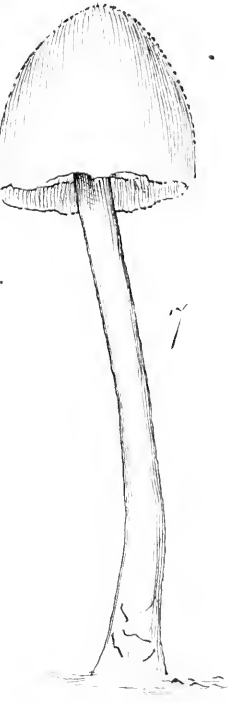

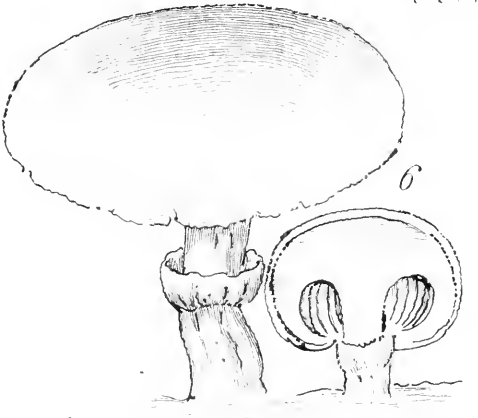

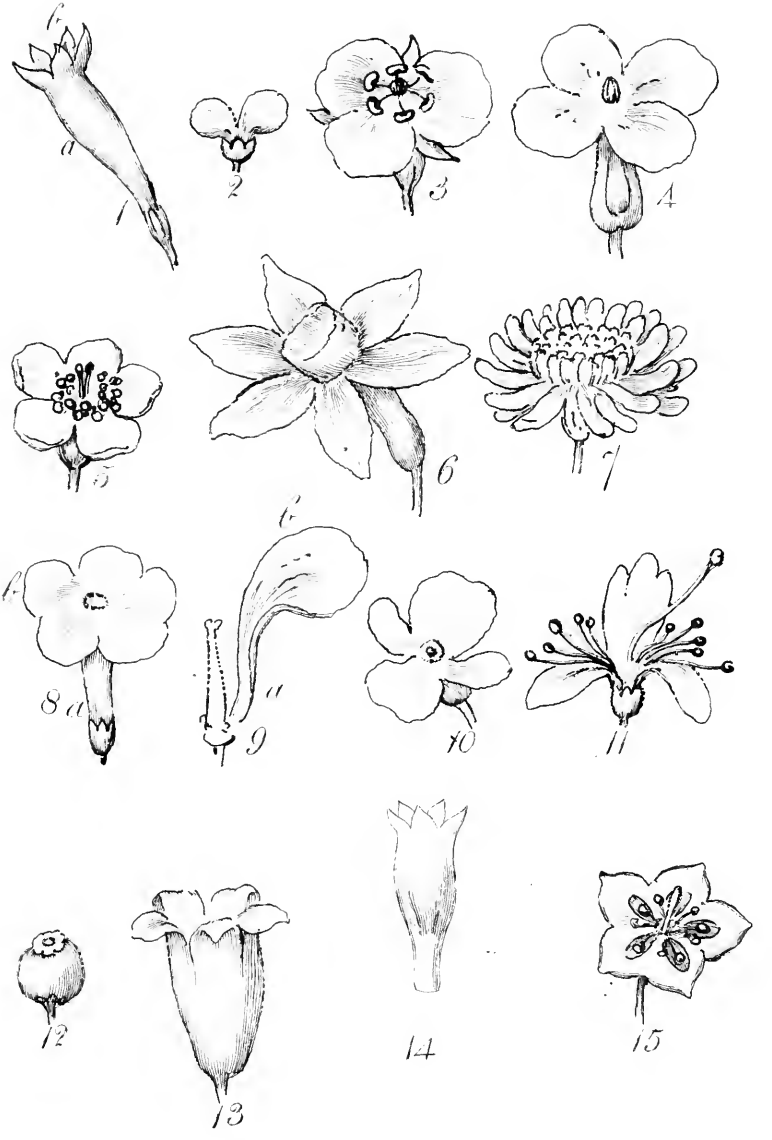
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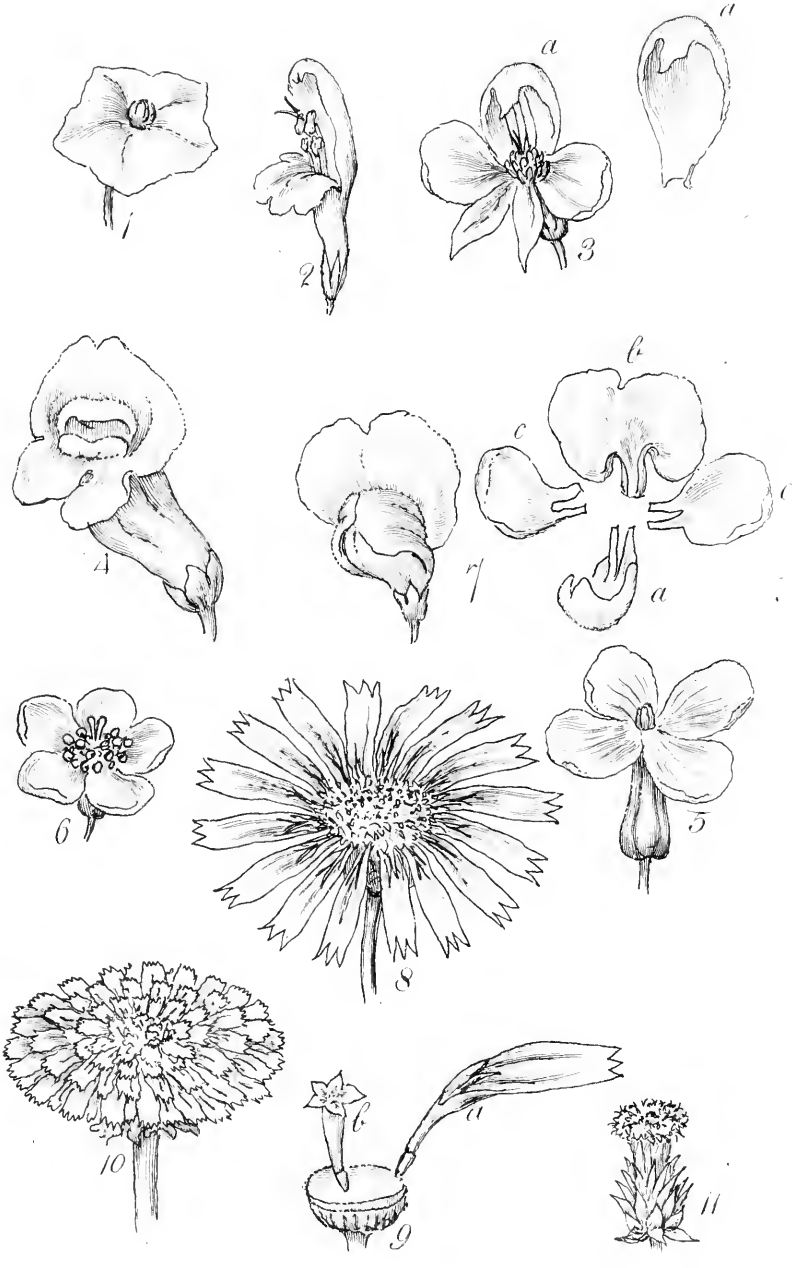
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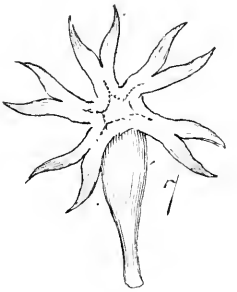
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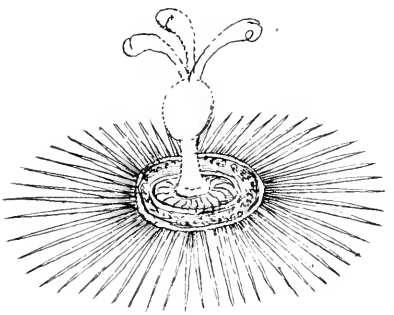
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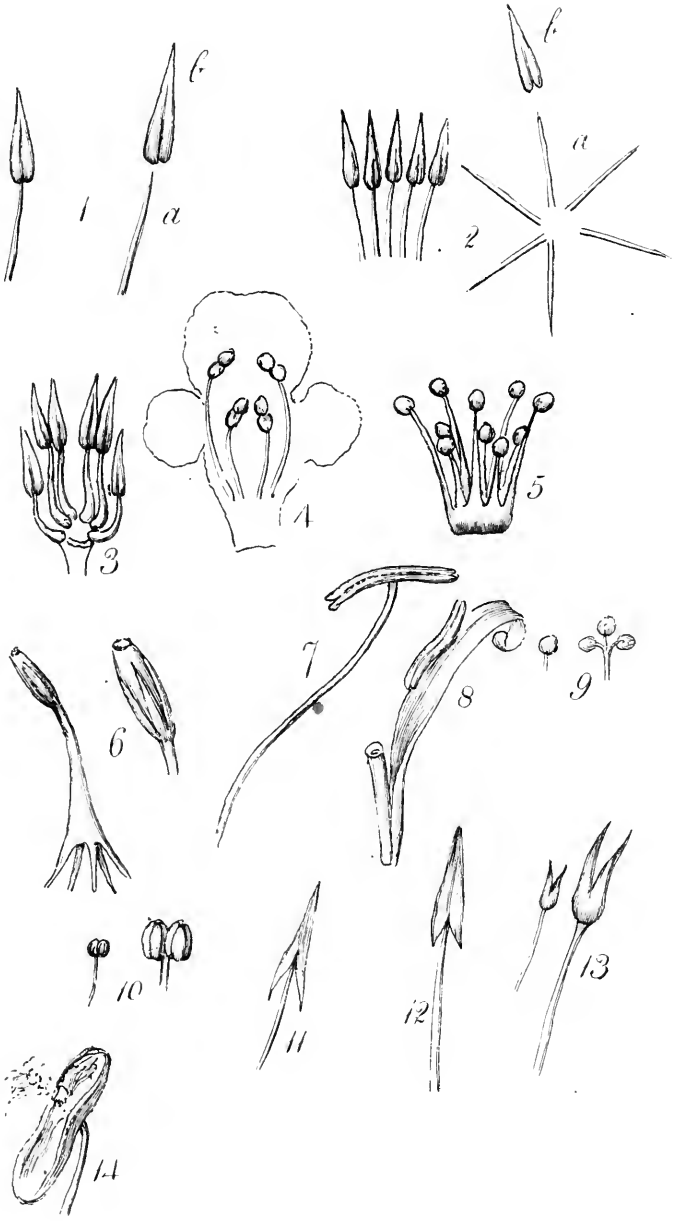

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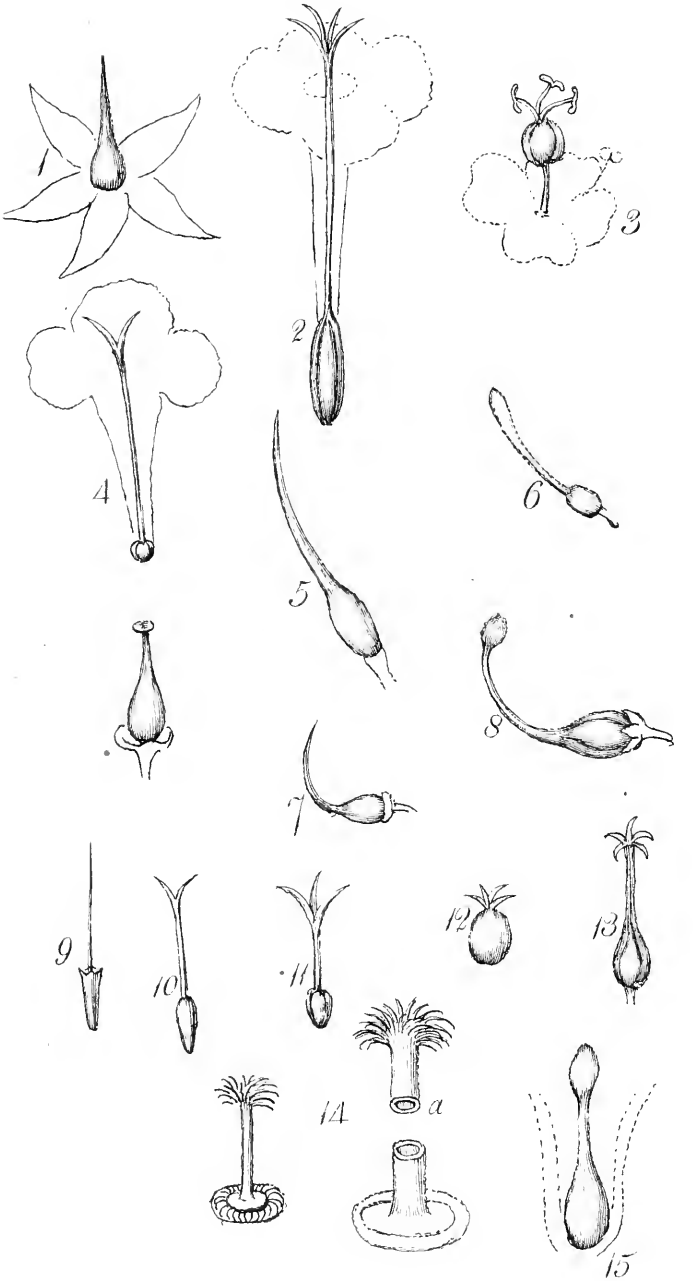

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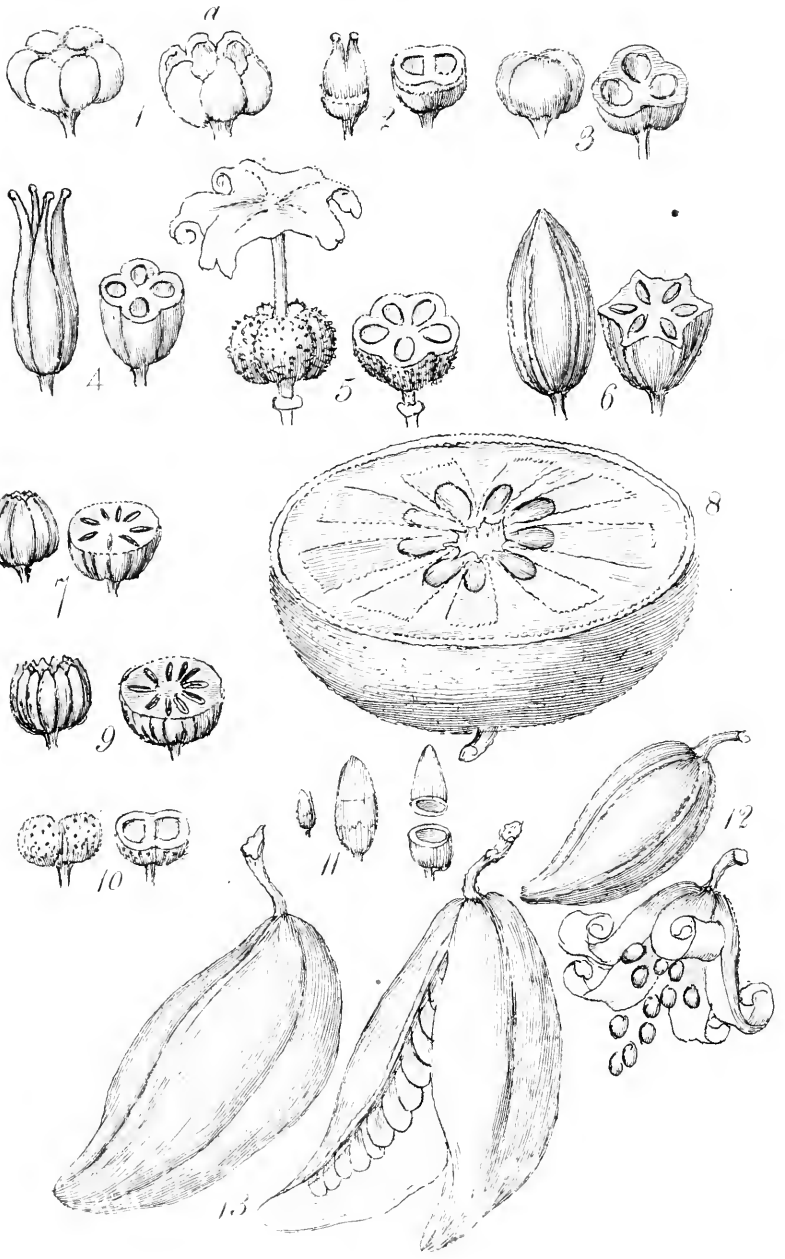
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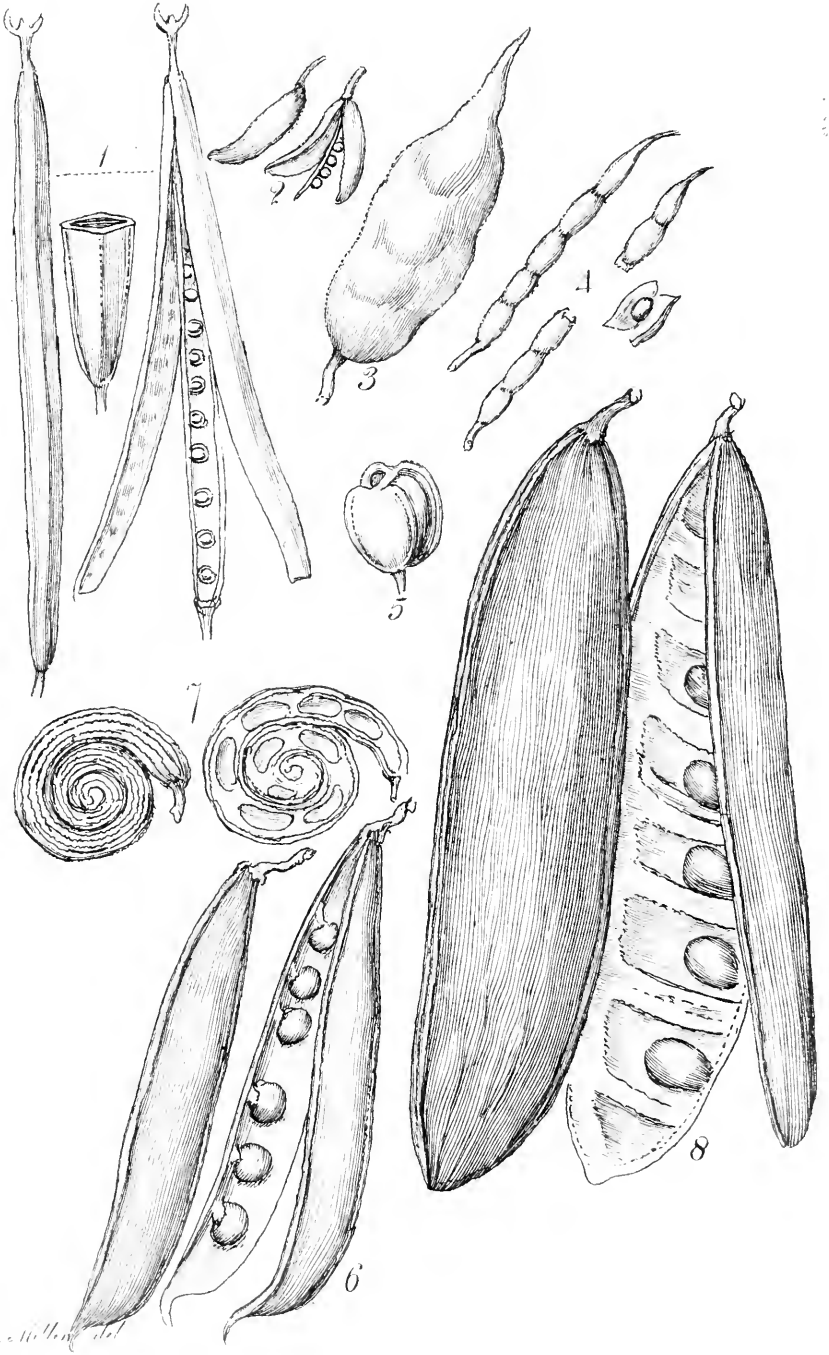
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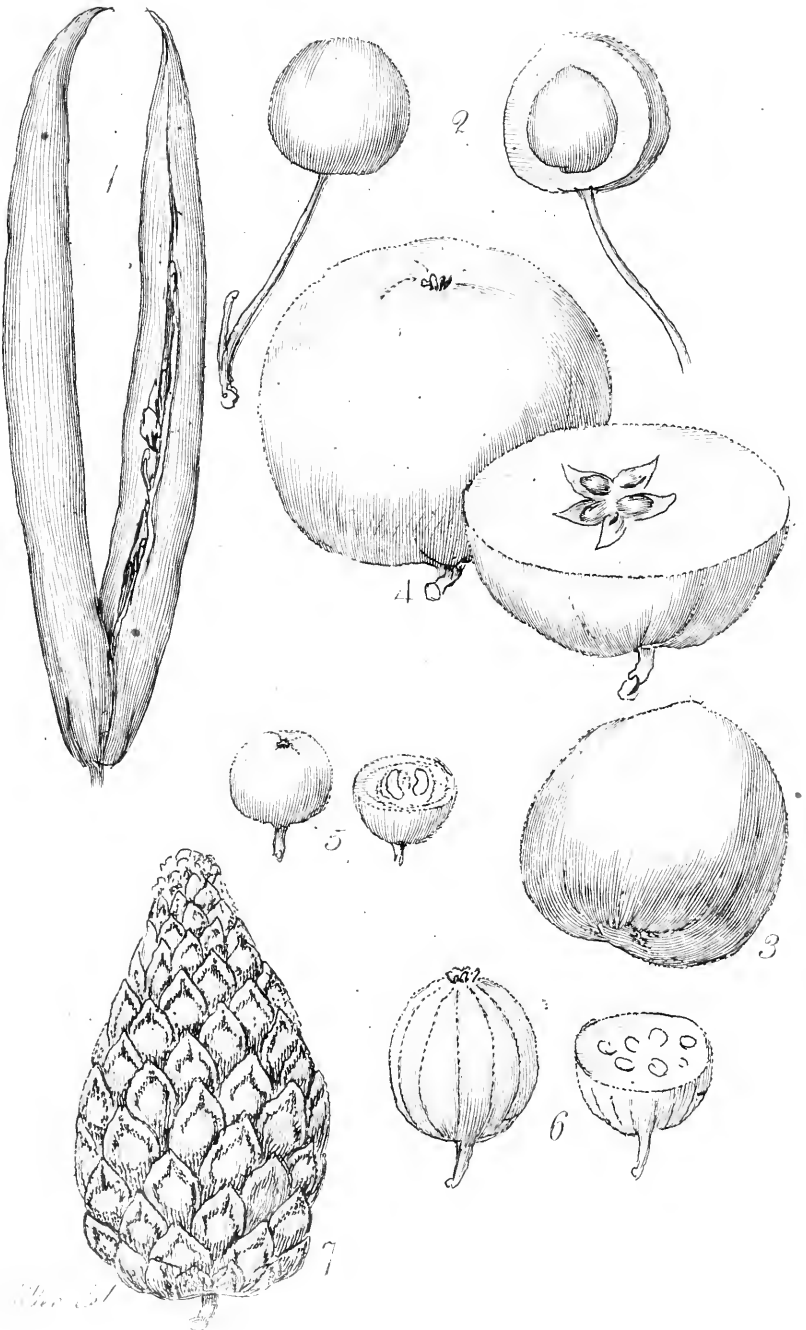
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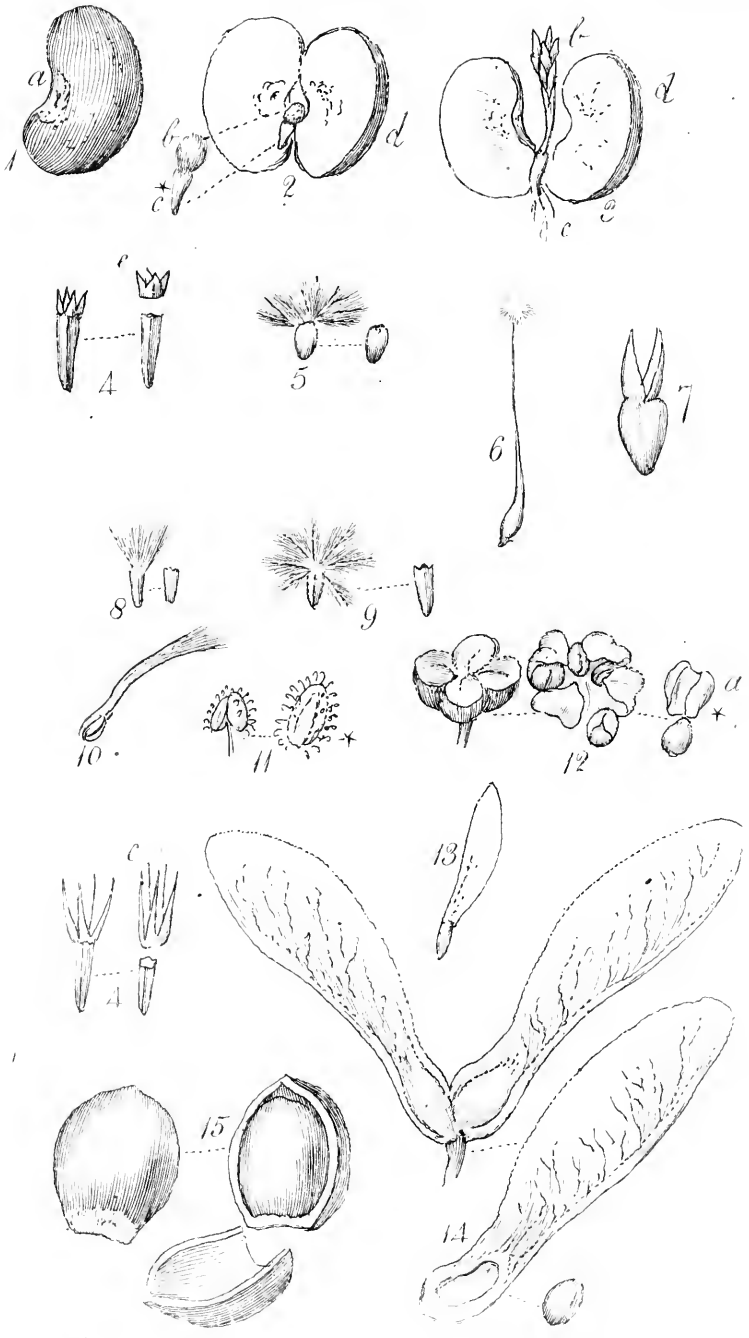
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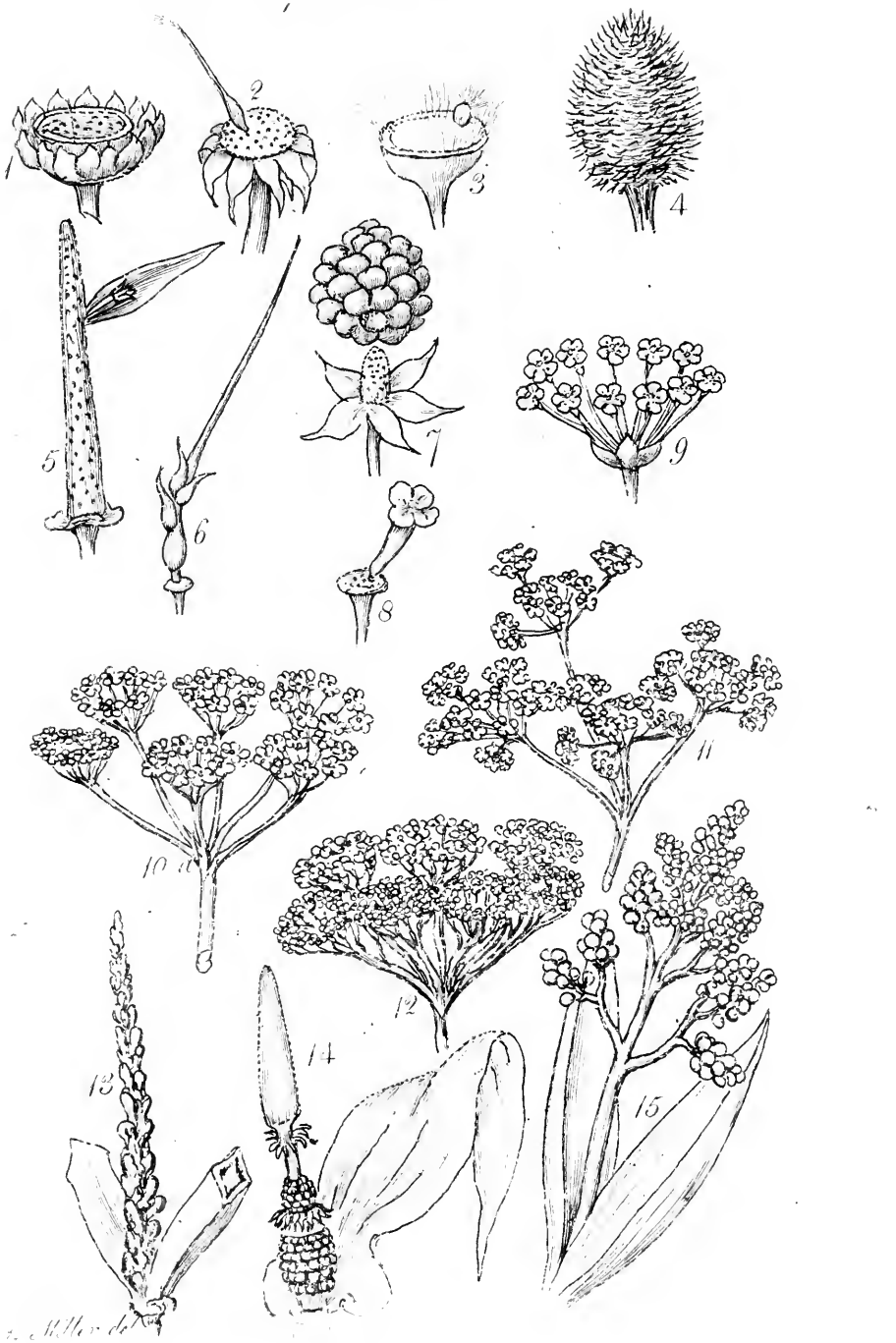
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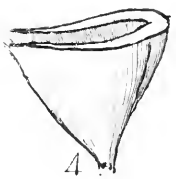
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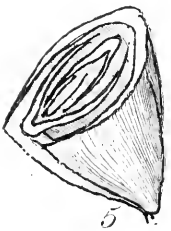
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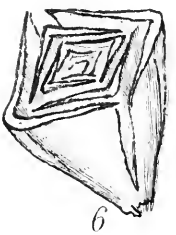
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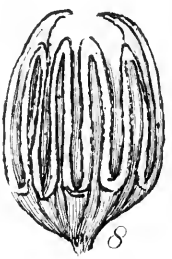
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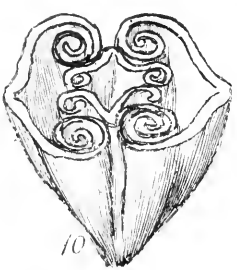
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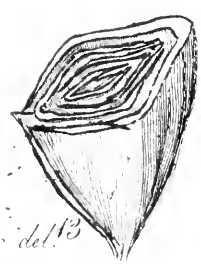
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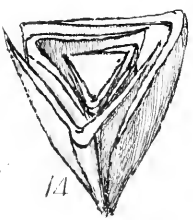
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